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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

ELECTION OF STATE TREASURER.

Free Oil Pipe Bill.

ELECTION FRAUD COMMITTEE.

Timber Measurer and Inspector.

PITTSBURGH HEALTH BILL

HARRISBURG, PA., February 1, 1872.

SENATE.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. ANDERSON presented a petition for a prohibitory liquor law in certain townships in Allegheny county. Also a bill for protecting bituminous coal miners.

Mr. RUTAN, from Beaver county for a prohibitory liquor law; also one from Beaver county for an extension of the Mercer county liquor law to that county.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS, from two hundred and fifty citizens of West Elizabeth township for protection of bituminous coal mines.

By Mr. GRAHAM, a remonstrance from Tarentum against the liquor license bill now before the House for Allegheny county; also one of similar import from ladies of Tarentum.

ELECTION OF STATE TREASURER.

Mr. BILLINGFELT reported from the Constitutional Committee, as committed, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution authorizing the election of State Treasurer by the people. He called this bill up, and it was passed finally by a unanimous vote, and goes to the House for concurrence.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

HOUSE.

BILLS READ IN PLACE.

By Mr. MILLER, an act to authorize the Burgess and Council of McKeesport, in the county of Allegheny, to borrow money to build a market house, issue bonds and levy a tax.

By Mr. BALLANTINE, an act to authorize the Burgess and Council of the borough of West Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, to levy additional tax; also an act to incorporate the Hamilton Hall and Cottage Company of Pittsburgh; also a supplement to an act entitled "An act to authorize the school directors of the township of Elizabeth, in the county of Allegheny, to examine and pay the claims of certain persons for bounty;" also, an act to provide for the collection of taxes in the borough of Temperanceville, in the county of Allegheny; also an act relating to the costs in criminal prosecutions in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; also, an act entitled "A supplement to an act authorizing the construction of West End avenue in the county of Allegheny."

By Mr. SAMPLE, regulating interest on borrowed money by written contract; also to increase the compensation of road viewers in the county of Allegheny; also an act to repeal an act entitled "An act to prevent cattle, horses, sheep and swine from running at large in the county of Allegheny."

By Mr. EDWARDS, a further supplement to an act entitled "An act to incorporate the East Liberty and Penn township Plank-road Company, approved the fifth day of April, A. D. 1852; also, an act relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors in the township of Wilkins, in the county of Allegheny; also, to incorporate the East End Life Insurance and Improvement Trust Company, of Pittsburgh.

BEAVER COUNTY OIL PIPE COMPANY.

The bill incorporating the Beaver County Oil Pipe Company was passed.

FREE OIL PIPE COMPANY.

Mr. MCJUNKIN reported, as originating in committee, a free oil pipe bill covering Venango, Warren, Erie, Crawford, Forest, Armstrong, Butler and Cameron counties.

ELECTION FRAUD COMMITTEE.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Hewitt, McJunkin, Mitchell of Tioga, Sanner, Albright, Josephs and Daily on the committee to investigate all the recent election frauds in Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH HEALTH BILL.

The Pittsburgh health bill was reported affirmatively without amendments.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. EDWARDS, providing for the appointment of an inspector and measurer of timber for Allegheny county. This bill provides that the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas shall appoint such inspector for the term of two years, except the first appointment, which shall be until January 1st, 1874. His office shall be convenient to Herr's Island timber market.

By Mr. BALLANTINE, a supplement to an act for the improvement of West End avenue. This bill provides that the assessors of damages shall not be confined to the limit of one mile, and shall include all lands benefitted by the construction of the avenue, and may issue bonds during the execution of the work, not exceeding seventy five per cent. of the whole cost.

Also, relative to costs in criminal prosecutions. This gives power to direct by whom the costs shall be paid, as in misdemeanors, except in cases of murder, burglary, rape, &c.

Also, authorizing additional tax in West Pittsburgh.

Also, incorporating Hamilton Hall and Cottage Company of Pittsburgh.

By Mr. TAYLOR, incorporating the Crescent Mining and Transportation Company.

Also, a supplement relative to the appointment of a special detective by the District Attorney of Allegheny county. This bill increases the compensation of the detective.

Also, incorporating the West Virginia Lumber and Mineral Company of Pittsburgh.

Also, a supplement increasing the powers of the Allegheny Agricultural Society.

Also increasing the salary of the chief clerk in the Comptroller's office of Allegheny county to twelve hundred dollars, and his assistant's to eight hundred. This bill was sent by the County Comptroller.

Also, a supplement to an act for the improvement of Pennsylvania avenue, which extends the powers of said act to Fifth avenue.

By Mr. MILLER, allowing McKeesport borough to borrow money to build a market house.

By Mr. WHITE, extending East Avenue to West End avenue.

Also, a local option law for West Deer, East Deer, Pine, Birch, and other townships.

Also incorporating the Limestone Improvement Company.

Also, a supplement to the act of 1870 relating to Judicial Sales and Liens of Mortgages.

THE WOMAN QUESTION.

Mr. GILFILLAN presented a petition of five hundred women of Allegheny county, asking representation in the next State Constitutional Convention.

CONTESTED ELECTION DECIDED.

The committee in the Greene-Shortt contested election case reported in favor of Shortt, Republican.

Adjourned to Monday evening.

The Evans Investigating Committee go to Washington to night.

CINCINNATI.

Fearful Catastrophe.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—The Frankfort Building, in which a large number of persons resided, fell this morning, burying the inmates in the ruins. Fourteen corpses have thus far been taken from the debris. A large force of men are yet engaged in searching for the bodies of other victims.

PORK PACKING STATISTICS.

The whole number of hogs packed in this city between November 1st, 1871, and March 1st, 1872, according to the report of Col. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce, is six hundred and thirty thousand three hundred and one; packed between March 1st and November 1st, 1871, eighty-seven thousand five hundred and fifteen. Of the latter number twenty-six thousand five hundred and forty were packed in October.

NEW YORK.

Treaty of Washington.

TRIAL OF HALL AND STOKES.

NEW YORK, March 1, 1872.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

Sir Stafford Northcote, who was one of the Joint High Commissioners of the Washington treaty, writes to the London *Globe*, excepting to the unfavorable comments of that journal upon the promotion of Lord Ripon to a Marquisate for his services on the commission, and says that the ex Commissioners are silent on the charges of negligence, slovenliness and other faults which have been made against them, from a disposition to not further complicate the unfortunate difficulty, which, he trusts, may yet be satisfactorily solved.

Minister Gladstone, in his letter to a newspaper correspondent denying that he used in his speech the offensive language concerning the Washington Treaty attributed to him, says: "It is entirely a mistake to suppose I have ever said that every rational mind must see but one meaning in the Treaty of Washington. Nothing would have induced me to use such an expression. The limit of my assertion, stated briefly, was and is as follows: 'I believe the meaning of the treaty to be clear and ambiguous, according to any legitimate test whatever which can be applied to it.' This proposition I am, of course, ready to sustain in argument. But every other person is equally entitled to think, if he sees cause, that what I hold to be clear and ambiguous is dark and doubtful, or, that it is clear and unambiguous in a sense contrary to mine. What I trust is, that others, upon close examination, will not see cause to think any such thing. At this point, a little time and patience cannot fail thoroughly to elucidate, setting aside the remark which I did not use, and which I think open to severe animadversion. I have always understood and still understand that any man is at liberty to hold and to state, with the utmost confidence, an opinion as to the meaning of a document, and this I have done without being open to the charge of what I conceive to be a gross offence; namely, his presuming to restrain for others the liberty which he claims for himself. Indeed, speaking according to the usages and habits of English public life, I feel as if the utterance of such propositions were not so much of truth as a truism. If, however, this truth or truism be applicable to documents in general, it requires but a moderate share of modesty to adopt it in the case of documents such as the treaty and its protocols."

MAYOR HALL'S TRIAL.

The trial of Mayor Hall commenced this morning. The case for the prosecution was opened by Mr. Clinton.

In opening for the prosecution in the Hall trial, Mr. Clinton said that the case was one of the greatest importance. High as the defendant's official position was, he is not higher than the law, which grasps him as well as the lowest and meanest criminal. He continued at length, claiming that the great power conferred upon the Mayor by the city charter was made to inure to political favorites at the expense of the public treasury.

Clinton went on to explain how, through Mayor Hall, Tweed, Conolly and Sweeny, the knavery of the city was used by every sort of device that sharp ingenuity could suggest, and then, said he, lest there should be any other outlet for public money, they actually got a law passed empowering them, as a Board of Audit, to appropriate any sums that might be left over to "other purposes," besides absolute power to fix the salaries of all public officers.

Clinton resumed his remarks, showing further how the power of the Board of Audit was used, and that the Mayor was invested with the veto power even over their acts. He discussed and rehearsed the county court house frauds with a view of showing the Mayor's complicity and knowledge of them. He proceeded to show that the immense claims for enormous sums were falsely certified to by the Mayor, whose powers were far from ministerial. He controverted the idea that the Mayor's signing away these fabulous sums on the city accounts were chargeable to routine, as it was his duty to examine all such warrants.

Court adjourned until Monday.

STOKES' CASE.

Mr. Graham, one of Stokes' counsel continued to argue the illegality of the Grand Jury this morning.

Mr. Graham wanted the case to go to the jury on the facts. It would be highly improper in a criminal case for the court to substantially take the case from the jury by directing a verdict against Stokes. There was no instance in which in a criminal case the court had instructed the jury to find for the people.

Mr. Stoughton, of the defence, called attention [interrupting] to the latitude of the counsel, and protested against the remarks of Clinton.

Judge Daly thought it would be indecorous to interpose with the counsel in unfolding the case to the jury at the opening, but he would interpose when the dignity of the court was not respected.

After Graham concluded, Judge Cardozas said he would do either of two things, either let the jury find a general verdict, or instruct them to find a special verdict in favor of the defense. He would instruct them to find for the Board of Commissioners, properly constituted, but all the other questions for the jury to pass upon. He also said it necessary that McKeon, of Stokes' counsel, should address the jury, but Mc Keon thought differently, and proceeded in some remarks about exposing devilry in City Hall, and turning to Stokes, said, "This unfortunate man is as guiltless as any in this court room." This was greeted with a scornful laugh from every one in the room, which caused Stokes to appear much frightened at the outburst of unfriendliness, and Judge Cardoza said he would clear the court if such demonstrations were made again.

McKeon continued his remarks till the adjournment of the court.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was very seriously, perhaps fatally, injured by a fall on Thursday, at her home in Mandarin, Florida.

—A bill passed the New York Assembly last Thursday night striking the word *white* from the military code. This will allow negro militia companies and regiments.

—A Columbia (S. C) dispatch states that the tax levy for State purposes will be six mills on the dollar, which will not provide for the back debts. The Legislature will adjourn in a week.

—A London special says that the Eggliston stockholders of the Erie never compromised with Jay Gould, and they earnestly hope that such laws may be passed as will enable them to reap some dividends.

—Gen. Sherman and party had a special audience with King Victor Emanuel at Naples on Thursday, and afterwards attended a military review by royal invitation. The American fleet sailed from Nice on the 26th for Cannes.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has called in $1,000,000 of three per cent. temporary loan certificates. The denominations of certificates called in are $415 to 3,519 of $500 each, and 3,349 to 3,495 of $1,000 each, on which interest will cease April 30, 1872.

—Henry A. Joy, who had both shoulder blades and collar bone broken, skull fractured, and hip and back badly crushed, in the railroad accident at Wellsville, Mo., on the North Missouri Railroad, last November, brought suit against that company for $15,000 damages.

—A Havana letter says that the press there is much gratified at the turn of affairs between England and the United States, and argues that Spain has more reason to complain of the United States and more valid claims against the Washington Government for indemnification than the United States has against England.

—The St. Louis *Democrat's* Kansas City special says that the Methodist Conference of the St. Louis District met there on Thursday and organized, Bishop Scott presiding. Over one hundred delegates were present. In the evening the anniversaries of the Sunday schools and Tract Society were held, which were largely attended.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Large Reduction!

FEBRUARY STATEMENT.

Decrease, $12,391,451!

REDUCTION DURING GRANT'S TERM, $299,649,809.

The Pittsburgh Delegation.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1872.

THE PITTSBURGH DELEGATION.

The Pittsburgh delegation seeking for an appropriation from the general Government for public buildings, paid their respects to-day to the President and several Departmental officers. They all are well, and feel encouraged in the belief that the appropriation will come, although no positive assurance of the fact has been given. The delegation will leave to-day for home, with the exception of Col. Cooper, who remains h re, and Col. Barr, who goes to Philadelphia.

AGATE.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1872.

The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement for the month ending February 29:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.

Principal	$1,850,150,200
Interest	32,899,227
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money. —	
Principal	$33,818,000
Interest	248,418
Debt on Which Interest has Ceased Since Maturity.	
Principal	$ 1,679,142
Interest	270,308
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Principal	$ 431,602,401
Unclaimed Interest	14,644
Total Debt.	
Principal	$2,317,249,743
Interest	33,418,499
Total	$2,350,682,243
Cash in Treasury.	
Coin	$ 110,405,319
Currency	14,493,426
Total	$ 124,898,745
Debt less cash in Treasury, March 1, 1872	$2,225,813,497
February 1, 1872	2,238,204,949
Decrease of debt during the past month	$ 12,391,451
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1871	91,895,348
Decrease of debt from March 1, 1869, to March 31, 1872	299,649,762
Bonds Issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.	
Principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	640,258
Interest paid by United States	14,851,870
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	8,477,125
Balance interest paid by United States	11,154,745

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1872.

SENATE.

SUMNER'S HEALTH FAILING.

Mr. SUMNER, in a personal explanation stated that his health would not permit his serving on the Committee for the Investigation of the Sale of Arms to the French. He regretted this, but the effects of injuries received sixteen years ago still clung to him, and as he had been painfully admonished within the last few days, his physician had imperatively prescribed repose.

CREDENTIALS PRESENTED

The credentials of Mr. Sargent, Senator elect from California, were presented.

DUTIES ON TEA AND COFFEE.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, stated that he was authorized to announce that if the duty on tea and coffee was repealed, the law would not go into effect before July 1st.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

Mr BAYARD offered a resolution asking the President for the instructions given to the District Attorney relative to the prosecution of New York merchants for giving gratuities to Custom House officials.

Mr. CONKLING asked him whether he had not read the correspondence in the papers.

Mr. BAYARD said he had, but wanted to know from the President whether they were authentic. If merchants of New York were to be selected for the prosecution, then the main channel by which the investigating committee could discover abuses in the Custom House would be effectually closed.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM said there was no reason why violators of law should be exempt because they were merchants. He did not, however, object to the resolution.

Mr. BAYARD said the question was, whether the main channel of discovering abuses should be closed.

ARM SALES TO FRANCE.

Mr. CAMERON moved that the Vice President appoint an investigating committee into the alleged sale of arms to French agents.

The Vice President declined.

Mr. CAMERON then offered a resolution that Senators Hamlin, Carpenter, Sherman, Sawyer, Logan, Stevenson and Hamlan be the committee. He explained that owning to the declination of Mr. Sumner, he substituted Mr. Hamlin.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he thought one of the Senators who brought this matter before the Senate ought to be on the committee, and thought as Sumner was not on the committee, that Schurz ought to be.

Mr. SUMNER thought that, in ordinary fairness, one of the two Senators who had taken a prominent part in instituting this inquiry should be on the committee. He (Sumner) could not serve, and it seemed to him that the Senator from Missouri (Schurz) should be on the committee.

Mr. BOREMAN moved to lay the resolution and amendment on the table. Carried—yeas 25, nays not counted.

The Legislative Appropriation bill was taken up and discussed, after which the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

PRINTING CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.

Mr. BEATTY, from the Committee on Printing, gave notice of a bill providing for the publication of Congressional reports.

WISCONSIN RAILWAY LAND GRANT.

The bill for the extension of the Wisconsin land grant came up. A great deal of fillibustering ensued thereon.

An amendment was offered that a proviso be inserted that only American iron be used on the road. There was considerable debate and short fillibustering speeches, involving tariff and protection as a side issue, the question being a reference of the bill with instructions to the Public Lands Committee to report any time next week after Monday, and that the bill, when reported, shall be open to debate and amendments.

STAMP DUTY REMOVED.

The Senate amendment to the bill removing the stamp duty on canned fruits, &c., was concurred in. The bill goes to the President.

QUARANTINE.

A bill was passed for a more effective system of quarantine in southern and gulf ports, authorizing a detail of army surgeons to confer with the local authorities on the subject.

The House went into committee on the deficiency appropriation bill, and soon after adjourned.

—A Richmond dispatch states that the tobacco business in the whole State, as well as in North Carolina, is at a stand-still, awaiting Congressional action on the production. Over ten thousand negroes in Richmond alone are idle, and aggregate over thirty thousand in this State who are out of employment and suffering.

FOREIGN.

The Assault upon Victoria

The Assailant in Court—The "Amnesty Petition."

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ASSAULT UPON THE QUEEN.

LONDON, March 1.—The assault upon the Queen yesterday by O'Connor is the theme of universal comment and condemnation in the journals. Previous to the attack, O'Connor scaled the iron railing, ten feet high, which surrounds the court yard of Buckingham Palace. When he approached the carriage of the Queen, he first saw Lady Churchill, the lady in waiting, who was riding with her. He was about to assault her, but he soon discovered his mistake and turned on the Queen. Her Majesty's groom, John Brown, who was riding behind her carriage, upon witnessing the action of O'Connor, leaped from his horse and arrested and disarmed the assailant.

The prisoner will be brought to the Bow street station in the morning, when a preliminary examination will be held.

All approaches to the Bow street police station are jammed by an immense concourse of people, who have gathered in the hope of catching a glimpse of O'Connor, the assailant of the Queen.

The father of the prisoner is an Irishman, while the other portion of his family are English, and belong to the Protestant Church. O'Connor's house has been thoroughly searched by detectives, but nothing whatever was found to criminate any one with him in his dastardly act.

LONDON, March 1—*Evening*.—The assailant of the Queen was brought before the police magistrate at Bow street at noon to-day for examination. The court room and all its approaches were densely crowded. The prisoner presented a very boyish and not unpleasing appearance, and to-day he was quiet and unassuming in manners. On being interrogated by the magistrate, he stated that his name was Arthur O'Connor; that he was born in England, but that his father was a native of Ireland. It was subsequently elicited that his grandfather was the well-known Feargus O'Connor, one of the leaders of the Chartist movement.

John Brown, her Majesty's groom, Col. Hardinge, equerry to the Queen, and Prince Leopold, testified to the circumstances of the assault, of which they were eye-witnesses. Their statements do not differ materially from the accounts already telegraphed to the Associated Press. One of the policemen into whose custody O'Connor was delivered swore that the prisoner said that the reason he had not loaded the pistol was because it was broken; that he repeatedly exclaimed, "I wish to God I had succeeded;" that he avowed he had intended to present the petition for Fenian amnesty to the Queen in St. Paul's Cathedral on Tuesday when she was surrounded by her ministers; that he then took a pen and ink ready for the purpose of the document with; that he would have made the attempt, but the crowd was so great that he could not get near her Majesty. Two papers found on the prisoner when he was seized were produced in court and read—one purporting to be certain conticts, in substance as follows: "To Victoria, Queen by the Grace of God, make the following declaration: whereas there are now confined in various prisons throughout the kingdom a number of Irishmen, known as celebrated Fenians; whereas, they were imprisoned with my sanction, having rebelled and conspired against the crown, and to weaken and destroy my power; whereas sympathizers with these men have petitioned for their pardon, and notwithstanding they are still unliberated; now, I Victoria, Queen, &c., do grant full pardon to each and every Fenian prisoner unconditionally, and notwithstanding this, my agreement, is made under fear of my life, I will not depart therefrom." This dated February 27, 1872. The other document is a communication, in advance of the punishment of the prisoner for his present act from hanging to shooting, and is dated February 27.

At the conclusion of the examination, the prisoner was committed for trial at the assizes, and taken back under a strong escort. It is evident that the papers found on the prisoner are his own work, and the impression of all who heard them read is that they are the product of a deranged mind.

The Queen left Buckingham Place to day for Windsor Castle. On her arrival at Windsor she was met by almost the entire population of the place with the warmest demonstrations of loyalty and affection.

TUESDAY'S CASUALTIES.

The *Lancet*, a well known medical journal, gives the number of casualties in this city on Tuesday last, caused by the falling of stands, and the moving of the great mass of people congregated to view the thanksgiving demonstration, at two hundred and twenty-nine, only two of which, it says, resulted fatally. The most of the injuries consisted of broken and dislocated limbs.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, March 1.—The steamships Russia and Republic have arrived.

A Plea for Night Air.

But in Heaven's name what air, as Miss Nightingale says, can we breathe at night except night air? The choice lies between pure night air from without and foul night air from within; most people prefer the latter, it is true, but it is night air all the same, though they may not be aware of the fact.

Did you ever test these two kinds of night air by going early in the morning into the room of a person brought up to sleep with closed windows, and immediately into one where the sash has been lowered six inches from the top, and raised six from the bottom? Well, what did you find? In one, however pretty and well arranged, however healthy, neat and well-bred its occupant, a smell of bed clothes, of damp towels, of dust, of carpet —all slight, but all indicative of that used-up condition of the atmosphere which is so fatal to a sleeper. In the other, no better situated or furnished, an elastic feel, a perfume of freshness which made breathing pleasant. Was it not so?

Or did you ever compare your own sensations after sleeping in fresh air with those produced after sleeping in foul? How many of the failures, the mischances of life, the morning dullness which hindered this or that, the refusal of the brain to work at a critical moment, the apathy, the blindness of perception, date back to that unaired bed-room which sent us forth unrefreshed to our work, and ushered in a depressing and discouraged day.

But it is useless to contend with so deeply-rooted a prejudice. Let us go back to our exiled friend, who certainly has a day-time claim, though he be denied a nightly one, to our sufferance.

How few of us recognize, as the long winter creeps away, and, shrinking from the outward chill, we cower into the fireside corners and warm days, how day by day we are insensibly condemning ourselves with the same breathed-over air, which, scarcely renovated since, supplied our lungs yesterday and the day before. "Open the windows, indeed," we cry; "why, it's all we can do to exist with them tightly shut!"

Yes, but paradox as it seems, there is warmth in the very cold which an open window would admit. That is, the oxygen of the purer air, quickening the circulation and bringing the temperature of head, hands, and feet into proper balance, will of itself induce a glow which helps the fire to rewarm the room after its airing. And with the equipoise of the circulation good humor comes, and cheerfulness and the capacity to be amused. How we lose these things—how dull we grow sitting over registers, or before anthracite-burning stoves. The winter seems to get into us—our wits stiffen and freeze; we don't laugh or enjoy, we simply endure life, and with desperate longing sit waiting for the spring.—*From "Home and Society;" Scribner's for March.*

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S necklace of well matched amethysts, the most perfect in existence, was valued when worn by her at $10,000; at present it would not command as many shillings, so great has been the importation of late years of German amethysts and topazes, which are dug in endless abundance in the Siebengeberge on the Rhine.

—Seth J. Comly's nomination as Collector of Customs at Philadelphia has been confirmed by the Senate.

OIL CITY.

Meeting of Oil Producers.

OIL CITY, March 1.—A large and enthusiastic meeting is being held in Love's Opera House, in the interest of producers of the oil regions generally. It is largely attended from all parts of Oildom. The object is to provide measures to secure, independent of all existing railroads, means for the transportation of oil at uniform and reasonable rates. The prospects indicate that a road will be built by producers to Buffalo or Erie, connecting with all points in the oil-producing districts. The producers seem determined to outgeneral the combination by ceasing to sell crude. They are refining all they can on the Creek and tanking the balance. Refineries are being erected as rapidly as possible, to a capacity equal to the production, and proceeding thus till their railroad is built. Adjourned till three P. M.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The meeting held here to-day is to oppose the mandates of the South Improvement Company, which proposes to control not only the price, but the refining interests, and monopolize the entire oil trade. The morning session was spent in drafting relosutions in favor of another outlet for the oil regions. The meeting was not extravagant in demonstration, but means strictly business, and intends in less than sixty days to have an outlet which will be free of all cliques or combinations.

In the afternoon dispatches were read from various parts of the country, encouraging the producers to carry their plans through for a new means of transportation. A dispatch from Buffalo states that Buffalo will meet the oil region more than half way with a railroad within four months. Erie guarantees a railroad that way in less time. The transportation would be by way of water from Buffalo or Erie. Mr. Galbreith, of Erie, says he wonders that the people of Pennsylvania do not go in a body to Harrisburg and overthrow the Legislature which permits and encourages the growth of such a powerful monopoly as the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, which wields a greater power than the State Legislature.

A large number of resolutions were adopted, among which were the following:

Resolved, That no producer should sell any oil to the South Improvement Combination; and, also,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to see at what figures the purchase of the Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad could be negotiated for, as every offer to sell the road at a less figure than a new road can be built and stocked for was refused.

Resolutions were passed and signed by a very large number of producers to shut down the wells on Sunday, and to start no drilling wells for sixty days. This will produce a scarcity of oil, and operate to the advantage of producers.

The meeting adjourned at 5 P. M., to meet at Franklin, on Tuesday at 10 A. M. Over two thousand oil men attended the meeting here.

THE COW POX.

How the Vaccine Matter is Manufactured.

[From the Springfield, (Mass.,) Republican.]

The room in which the heifers are kept is light, warm, and airy—a perfectly finished room, indeed, with plastered walls and ceiling; and the stalls are built with as great regard to comfort and neatness as those of a gentleman's stable. Dry sawdust is furnished for a bedding, and the best hay and meal mashes for food. Under the large south window stands a peculiar operating table, with a top which folds down, two projecting arms then coming to the floor, as if forming extra legs. The heifer selected is led out, placed alongside this table, and its fore feet secured by fastenings already attached to one arm, and its hind legs in like manner to the other. A stout belt encircles its body and the flat top of the table, and a halter and neck strap hold its head in place in a pretty eager fight. Then the whole thing is tilted up to place and secured, and the bovine martyr is recumbent on one side upon the point of the table. A portion of its abdomen, about the size of two full grown hands, is then shaved clean, and the vaccine virus from another heifer, at the seventh day of the disease, is inserted in little punctures made in the skin, an inch apart each way. The table-top is again canted down, and the little beast released and installed till six or seven days after, when its vesicles are ripe for the supply of lymph to another heifer and the human race in general. It is then replaced on the table, and the operator taking a box of small ivory points, prepared for that purpose, a rack for the same to dry on, and a pair of peculiar shaped, slim pliers, seats himself at the side of the table. With the pliers he gently squeezes each pustule in turn, and as the lymph oozes forth carefully collects it on the ivory points. From a good yielding animal several hundred points can be charged. This done, the heifer returns to her stall and remains a few days longer, when if her vesicles having matured, are carefully taken off and mounted in gutta percha for the use of those physicians who prefer this form of administration. The heifer then, having fulfilled its mission, returns to private life. The operation is conducted with such care to avoid unnecessary suffering or even inconvenience to the animal, that it frequently goes to sleep on the table and does not evince any pain. Two agents for the prevention of cruelty to animals recently visited the place, and after seeing the whole process declared themselves satisfied that no cruelty was inflicted. The ivory points, after being glazed and thoroughly dry, are carefully placed, ten in a bunch, and wound with cotton fiber. Then white paper is wrapped around them, and lastly rubber-tissue, which is tied at the end, producing a water-tight and air-tight package. These, then, are packed in any desired quantity, and shipped to all orders.

A California Santa Claus in New York.

The New York *Sun* narrates the following: On Christmas Eve, Wm. M. Lent, a San Francisco capitalist, now visiting this city, started out for a stroll to see New York by gaslight, and drifting into Grand street, his attention became attracted by the wistful glances of a group of ragged urchins who were covetously contemplating the tempting array of toys spread out in a bright glare of one of the show windows near the corner of Allen street. His heart was touched, and drawing near unobserved, he stopped and listened. The boys were descanting with earnestness on the merits of the different articles on exhibition, and singing out with enthusiasm such toys as they severally preferred. Without a word Mr. Lent slipped quickly past them into the store and purchased every toy he had heard the children mention, the group of waits meanwhile gazing at him through the window with admiring eyes. When he came out again his arms were full of playthings. He approached the astonished boys and handed each the gun or drum, or bugle, wagon, sleigh or hobby horse, which a few moments before had been the special object of his unattainable ambition. Then leaving them in a stupor over their unexpected good fortune, he dashed into the crowd and sauntered down the street, and came upon another group in front of another store, when he repeated his deed of Christian charity. From one group to another did the good representative of Santa Claus glide, making every childish heart glow with delight. "Five hundred dollars melted away between 8 and 11 o'clock P. M., and Mr. Lent's last dollar would probably have found its way into the pockets of the storekeepers but for the small army which grew at his heels, clamoring out fervent "Thank you, sir?" and "God bless you sir!" Unable to bear the load of gratitude which was accumulating on his shoulders he hurried to the Bowery and took refuge in a passing car, which bore him to his hotel.

THE latest curiosity of life insurance is that the existence of Mr. P. S. Gilmore has been insured for $200,000 in fifteen different offices, by the guarantors of the Boston, jubilee fund, the policies to run for six months. This is the handsomest testimonial which Mr. Gilmore has ever received—all the gold-headed canes and pieces of plate in the world would be nothing to it, for it is a simple admission of the fact that without him the monster *fete* could not go on at all. No Gilmore, no jubilee! Under such circumstances, the least that he can do for half a year to come is to look well to the soles of his boots, to be careful how he changes his flannel in the spring, and to suffer no considerations of expenses to limit him in the purchase of umbrellas.

MELANGE.

PAREPA celebrated her wooden wedding at the Continental Hotel, in Philadelphia, on Monday.

"COLFAX has given up smoking," says the Boston *Post*, "but Wilson still clings to the stump."

AT Mackinaw, whenever the Good Templars have a ball, the rival organization of Good Tipplars also provides a dance, and earnestly press tickets upon the good-natured public.

A NEW YORK bride fainted away at her wedding reception on discovering that she had lost the pendant of her diamond necklace on the way home from church. A glass of the "ruby" restored her.

PRINCE Johann Schwartzenberg offers 1,000 florins for the best beet root sugar to be sent to the Vienna Exposition in 1873; believing probably, with Polonius, that if a man beet root himself, he cannot then be false to anybody else.—*N. Y. World.*

ON Saturday evening, in Rochester, N. Y., George Wetzel shot and killed himself all for love of Elizabeth Steinhauser, who did not delight in his society. A will in his pocket left everything, including his tooth pick and revolver, by name, to his cruel lady love.

THE local editor of the Mobile *Register* bashfully chronicles the fact that while sitting abaft of a lady whose dress was somewhat disarranged, he had his attention attracted to her "bustle," and, being blessed with strong optics, was enabled to read nearly the whole of a double-leaded editorial therein.

A VERY simple device has been suggested by French ingenuity for perpetuating the ill-feeling which is one of the legacies of war. It is proposed that all documents connected with new taxes shall be endorsed with "Expenses of the war against Prussia, 1870-1871;" and is said that the Assembly approves the suggestion.

IN imitation of the Vienna Lady Orchestra, which last year made a tour through the United States, a "Berlin Lady Orchestra," consisting of forty five eminent lady artists, will start about the 15th of March for New York. Efforts are being made to induce Pauline Lucca, the great Berlin prima donna, to accompany the troupe.

THE assets of the Eagle Cotton Manufacturing Company, at Columbus, Georgia, aggregate $1,613,746 and the liabilities, exclusive of capital stock, $159,419. The year's profits were $204,327 35, subject, however, to a deduction of $19,778 44 on account of interest. These profits have arisen from six months full work with unskilled labor.

A FIRM in Sheffield, England, have just succeeded in rolling the largest armor plates ever made. The plates are intended to protect the turrets of the great war ship Devastation, which is being built at Portsmouth. Each plate weighs twenty-four tons, and measures twenty feet in length, nine feet in breadth and eight inches in thickness.

THE London *News* has an article showing some of Dickens' earlier works—such as "Pickwick," or "Nicholas Nickleby," or "Oliver Twist"—are already becoming antiques, and that the readers of the next generation will find difficulty in comprehending the meaning of those unrivalled pictures of London life. The *News* thinks a Dickens concordance will be necessary in a few years.

Mr. RYAN of Melbourne, fell from a great height in a lonely place, and broke his leg. No one was in the vicinity, and the case would have seemed hopeless to most men; but Ryan resolutely went to work as his own doctor and nurse, set the limb, bound it and subsisted on oysters and rain water for twelve days until some one chanced to pass by, and rescued him from his unpleasant predicament.

A NEW YORK Sunday paper says that New York is seeing the last of the old Wallack's Theatre Company. With the close of the present season that institution will cease to exist. Mr. Wallack has disposed of his interest to Mr. Sothern, who intends "taking hold" in October, and ruining "David Garrick" for an indefinite time. Various members of the present Wallackian troupe will join Mr. Daly's company. Among these are Mr. Rockwell, Mr. Stoddard and Mr. Fisher.

A BRUTAL murder was committed about nine miles west of Auburn, Schuylkill county, on the line of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, and in the heart of a fine farming region, on Sunday night. A farmer named Daniel Kramer, sixty years old, was beaten to death with a club, and his wife so terribly bruised that no hopes of her recovery are entertained. The house was robbed, showing that plunder was the cause of the terrible act.

TEN or fifteen years ago a public dinner was given to the members of the Legislature at Providence, and a Narragansett Indian, called the "Regular Parson," because in his prayers he had a habit of standing behind a chair, stepping backwards and hitching it after him, was called on to ask a blessing. He stood up in his usual style and began a lengthy prayer. There was an open door behind him, and he soon unwittingly backed into an adjoining room, taking his chair along, and there he remained. Meanwhile the dinner, and the hungry guests proceeded to dine, when the petition was finished at leisure by the abstracted minister.

GENERALLY, it is mournful to say sons-in-law quarrel with mothers-in-law, which much disturbs the harmony of some domestic circles. A youth in Syracuse has so far departed from the rule, as to fall in love with his step mother, and, moreover she has run away with her, taking five thousand dollars of his papa's money. This amorous gentleman has hardly improved on the old custom of staying at home, and quarreling all the time with the second mamma. In this case it is a peculiar fact that though somewhat surprised by the proceedings, the old gentleman declines to pursue the errant pair. A wise old gentleman!

WHEN Achille Murat settled down on a plantation in Jefferson county, Florida, it was said that one morning, while with coat off, he was washing his face on the piazza, plantation fashion, a "cracker" rode up on a mule and accosted him with, "Stranger, they say thar's a king living about here somewhar, and I've cum ten miles jest a purpose to see him. Whar mought he be?" "Why," says the prince, "I must be the man they mean." "What! you a king?" exclaimed the cracker; "a gol darned purty looking king you are! Why, stranger, I could rough a better looking king out'n of a pine stump, with a club ax;" and so saying he moved off in disgust.

A GANG of burglars met with a singular mishap in Manchester, Ohio, a few nights since. Eleven in number they went at midnight to rob the First National Bank. Entering the building with a false key they proceeded to open the door of the safe with powder. While lighting the fuse a spark fell upon a keg of powder which they had brought, and an explosion of unexpected proportions speedily followed. Two men were killed outright, and another had a leg fearfully mangled. The others escaped, but all except two of them have since been captured. With one exception the burglars were residents of the county, where for seven years they have been committing depredations.

"THE Northwest Davenport Cow-Pasturing Society" has filed its constitution in the Recorder's office. By it every member agrees to let is cow be sold at auction if his land-rent is not paid within five days after each regular

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1872.

☞ HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, February 5, 1872.

In pursuance of the resolution of the REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, adopted at Harrisburg Jan 18, 1872, a REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION, composed of Delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each District is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1872, to nominate candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Auditor General (should the Legislature provide for the choice of one by the people), and an Electoral Ticket; and also to elect Senatorial and Representative Delegates to represent this State in the REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, to be held in Philadelphia, June 5, 1872.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.

WM. ELLIOTT,
D. F. HOUSTON,
ERI. LUKENS, } Secretaries.
P. M. LYLE,

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 45f.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¾

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 110@110¼

ON MONDAY next the GAZETTE will appear in an entire new dress, and greatly enlarged. Our present size has been found to be inadequate to accommodate our growing business, and at the same time permit us to give more than the usual amount of reading matter.

THE HOUSE has passed the bill, authorizing an election of a successor to David Stanton, deceased, Auditor General elect. Under this law the incumbent will hold over until the first Monday in December, and the election to fill the vacancy will occur at the regular annual election in October. The election returns will be opened on the first Tuesday after the election. This effectually provides for a contingency, similar to that which arose from the death of the Auditor General elect Stanton, and will probably pass the Senate without amendment.

IT HAVING appeared that a number of New York importers were engaged in smuggling goods and defrauding the national revenue, some two weeks since, the Attorney General of the United States instructed the District Attorney in New York to examine such cases as might come under his notice, and prosecute all importers who had given rewards and bribes to the officers of customs, or had in any way been defrauding the Government. This, in the opinion of the New York *World*, is all wrong. That journal believes that importers should be allowed to bribe officers, smuggle goods, or do any thing and every thing by which they can fill their coffers and rob the nation. This is a species of morality that we do not wonder to see advocated in a journal which endorses all the municipal corruption with which New York has been reeking for years under Tammany rule.

IT APPEARS that Mr. George O. Evans, our late State agent, who is again a fugitive from justice, with his confederates attempted to raise a "hue and cry" against Auditor General Hartranft and State Treasurer Mackey, hoping thereby to turn the tide of public indignation from himself, or failing in that to hold his accusations over their heads, as a threat, to prevent their exposition of his misdeeds. The game would not work. Messrs. Hartranft and Mackey court the fullest investigations into their official acts, and promise to furnish all the evidence that may be required of them. Mr. Evans and his guilty accomplices will be followed to the bitter end, and every day that they postpone their examination, only adds to the public conviction of their guilt. We are sorry to find such a respectable paper as the New York *Tribune* giving aid and comfort to a self-convicted criminal, particularly since it has enlisted under the banner of "re-form."

THE AMENDMENT of Senator Harlan to the arms investigation bill, authorizing the committee to "inquire whether any American Senator or citizen has been in unauthorized communication or *collusion* with the agents of any foreign power," is a fitting rebuke to those gentlemen who have been so extraordinarily anxious to convict the United States Government of a violation of international law. It will look badly for Senators Sumner and Schurz, if it shall be proven that they are using their high positions in the interest of a foreign power, to criminate our Government. There is a penalty on the statute books for such work, and we hope, if they be found guilty, that it will be applied. As we remarked before, their labors would come with better grace, if they were members of the German Reichstag, instead of United States Senators. When the final vote came, Mr. Sumner was compelled by his self-respect, to vote against the vile preamble, which adjudged the nation guilty without trial. His position is truly a humiliating one. He could not sustain his own unpatriotic offspring.

YESTERDAY MORNING Mr. Henry Lambert, for many years past our efficient County Controller vacated that office, having declined a re-election, and his successor Mr. Henry Warner entered upon the discharge of his duties. Mr. Lambert's administration of the affairs of the Controller's office has been so often and cordially endorsed by his fellow citizens, that it is unnecessary for us to assure him that he has the confidence of the entire community. The best hope that we can utter for his accomplished and talented successor is, that he may meet with the same uniform success that has marked every act of his predecessor, and from our knowledge of him, we feel sure that he will do so.

To day Major Denniston also retires from the County Treasurership, where by close attention and successful management he has earned for himself nothing but good words. It is to his credit that the present law placing the daily treasury balances on interest was enacted, as he proposed it to the Legislature some time ago and urged its passage. Captain Samuel Kilgore, the Treasurer elect, takes charge of the office to-day, and we feel that in him the county has secured a competent and reliable officer.

THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE may delight in the pleasure of being tickled with straws, but their risibles can hardly withstand such a terrible quantity of flattery as *The South*, a new and creditable journal devoted to Southern interests, and published in New York, stops to give them. If the tribute is deserved, many people have long entertained false notions of the average Southern character, and in order to correct the estimate in which it is held, we reproduce the morsel, only suggesting that the gushing writer had no intention of condemning his friends with faint praise:

The Southern people are eminently conservative. They are not easily led to extremes in politics, religion, social customs, or modes of action. They do not readily take up with the transcendental style of thought which in higher law doctrines, spiritualism, woman's rights, or communistic funeral processions. Southern society is elevated, refined, harmonious, compact. It is not the coarse, loose, uncultivated and insecure thing which its ignorant enemies have so often delighted to represent it. We speak, of course, of what is understood universally in all communities, of the real timber of society, that by which a people should rightly be judged. In this respect the Southern people may well rest satisfied in comparison with other sections of our country. They may not, indeed, have advanced so far, if it be desirable to do so, in many of the arts of living, as have those of more Northern latitudes; for many of these very arts, while presenting all the attractions of a splendidly superficial civilization, are but the whited sepulchres which conceal the rottenness within. But in that refinement and cultivation which is born of honesty of character and goodness of heart the genuine Southerner has no superior and but few equals. Frank, open-hearted and generous, honest by instinct and education, he is as constant and true in his friendship as he is earnest and outspoken in his enmities. Such people are not given to misrepresentation of themselves in the eyes of others. They are easily and quickly known, and are ready to respond to similar sentiments in others.

ART.

Pennsylvania has the proud honor of maintaining the noblest Academy of Fine Art in the western continent, one that rivals in importance the most celebrated repositories of old Europe. Its establishment, some sixty-six years ago, in the then young and blushing city of Philadelphia, marked an era in the history of art on this side of the Atlantic. It gave encouragement to struggling artists, and made a home for them to which they could turn in the hour of need for the exposition and sale of their handi-work. It afforded ample opportunity for the development of the talent of the young, becoming the Alma Mater and patroness of many of the finest artists that have graced our history as a nation. It was a wise forethought of those early pioneers of art to erect such an institution, and though its infancy was marked by poverty and trouble, its present condition is one of immense influence. Few art institutes of the world are upon more solid foundation in a pecuniary point of view. That it has exerted great influence for the betterment and elevation of the society of the city that has the honor of containing it, cannot be denied. Just in proportion as art is encouraged, the wicked propensities of human nature decrease. In the contemplation of a fine sketch in colors, wrought by the hand of a soul-endowed fellow being, or the graceful statue chiseled from cold marble nigh unto the expression of life itself, there is more sermonizing than is ever heard from the pulpit. A people devoted to art may be wicked in other respects, but it is not the fault of their devotion. They would be more rudish in their crimes if art never found a place in their hearts. We hold that it is not only graceful but philanthropic in a community to lend encouragement to artists and to foster art in whatever shape it may be recognized. In so doing vice is more or less checked and common humanity more or less ennobled and elevated.

THE OHIO IMPROVEMENT.

EDITORS GAZETTE: The leading editorial in yesterday's GAZETTE, on the subject of "The late Convention for the Improvement of the Ohio River," is so full of truth and valuable suggestions that our "coal kings," and every advocate of cheaper transportation, should take it to heart. The very fact that there are so many independent boat owners, rivalling and trying to beat each other all the time, is convincing evidence of the *public* character of the subject, and the need there is of Government interposing in behalf of her naughty children. Our river men are not much better, in some respects, than the Western Indians, who complain greatly of their grievances—how they are robbed and "made drunk" by white men; but still persist in ruining themselves by their own quarrels. Our river men can unite on no plan of action for improvement, because they feel that their investments generally in river navigation are not of a permanent character, each one's profits depending on temporary arrangements.

Some men along the New York and Erie Canal, who had largely invested in *small* canal boats, could not stand the change to the enlarged canal—and accordingly opposed its improvement, but wisely the *State* and the people moved in the matter and had the work done. The demand for coal from the lower cities is even now greater than our Pittsburgh coal men can supply in some years. How do they expect to supply the future? A reporter who lately interviewed a "coal man"—a big *lump* doubtless—says in one of the evening papers, that Mr. coal man has calculated that with locks and dams in the river the cost of taking coal to Cincinnati would be too great—and coal men say such an improvement would be fatal to the river commerce. Locks and dams on the *Monongahela* it appears then, should have proved fatal to the coal trade, come Mr. coal man that won't do. Besides the dams in the Ohio would have wide chutes navigable for coal boat fleets at the ordinary stages in which they now run. Double tracking the Pennsylvania Railroad was fatal to its business? and they propose to "kill it deader" by the construction of two more tracks.

The improvement of the Ohio is demanded by the western public, even if it does (and it probably will not) prove fatal to some particular interest. But at the same time it must be confessed, there is no chance for improvement if we wait for Congress to do the work. The plan you have proposed of interesting first our State Legislature, and next to be followed by the cities and towns, and corporations, until the project looks respectable before the nation, so that Congress can ultimately aid in and direct, is the only plan likely to succeed. But they didn't even pass round the hat in the Cincinnati Convention.

HURRICANE DECK.

NEW BOOKS.

A LEAP IN THE STORM and other stories, by Ouida. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.; Pittsburgh: R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street. The great trouble with Ouida has always been that her manner was so charming while her matter was often immoral, demoralizing and even bad. We regard some of her books as among the most baneful that are awarded places on the shelves of household libraries, and utterly unfit to be read. These, however, are the earlier novels, the present little volume being a collection of four idyls, fascinatingly narrated. One of them, called "A Provence Rose, is a beautiful poem, a sad and lovely picture from the life of the virtuous poor of Paris.

BITS OF TRAVEL, by H. H. Boston. J. R Osgood & Co. Pittsburgh: R S Davis & Co. We suppose that this is as perfectly fresh and inviting as a book of European travel can be now a days. The author has seen with her own eyes, and succeeds in preserving her identity admirably in the narration of what she has seen. Her Tyrolean letters have never been, to our knowledge, surpassed. Every one who has traveled will appreciate the book, because of its accuracy, and those who have not will enjoy it because they can't help themselves.

CAN THE OLD LOVE? A novel by Zadel Barnes Buddington. Boston, J. R. Osgood & Co; Pittsburgh: R. S. Davis & Co. A modern novel nicely printed and woefully illustrated, written to prove, what few persons have ever doubted, that people are capable of loving after the heyday of youth has past. The most remarkable thing about the book is the name of the author.

THE LITTLE MOORLAND PRINCESS From the German of E Marlitt by Mrs. A. L. Wister. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co; Pittsburgh: R. S. Davis & Co.—— Less deep than Auerbach, less philosophical than Spielhagen, less trashy than Muehlbach, the author of The Old Mamsell's Secret is certainly the most popular of German writers of fiction, with American readers, and we think deservedly so. We can not say that the book before us is the best of her works but we do not consider that it is excelled by any of them. It is good, pleasant, fresh and entertaining reading, and is rendered into excellent English, of course, because Mrs. Wister is simply perfect as a translator.

OUR ENGLISH BIBLE AND ITS ANCESTORS by Rev. Tressel well Walden. Philadelphia: Porter and Coates; Pittsburgh: R S. Davis & Co. This is an entertaining narrative of the struggle which preceded the successful introduction and popularization of the Bible into English. It is well told by the Rector of the Episcopal Cathedral at Indianapolis, Bishop Upfold's church.

VENETIA TRELAWNEY, or the fourth series of the Mysteries of the Court of London, by George W. M Reynolds, Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. This is more than four hundred pages of worse than trash. Professing to be an imitation of Eugene Sue's Mysteries of Paris, it claims to prove that the court of George the Third out-heroded that of Louis XV, in profligacy. The author has all of the prolixity and none of the genius of Sue, while his tastes are as depraved and his characters as vile, as those of the French author. We trust that its formidable size will deter those from reading it who might otherwise be tempted to do so, and we have no hesitation in saying that its publication in no way reflects credit on its publishers.

THE THEOLOGY OF THE NEW TESTAMENT. By the Rev. J. J. Van Oosterzee, D D. New York: Dodd & Mead. Pittsburgh: for sale by R. S. Davis & Co. This valuable work, which is translated from the Dutch by Maurice J. Evans, M. A., is rather a Hand-book of the New Testament than a system of divinity. The learned author, who is Professor of Theology in the University of Utrecht, prepared the volume for the use of the students in his own classes. The arrangement of the work is good, and its statements are clear and easily understood. Although it is necessarily historic rather than dogmatic or didactic, in the technical sense of that word, he who reads it carefully may become a good Biblical scholar. Every theological student will find it a valuable compendium of New Testament Theology, but it will be of good advantage to Sabbath School teachers, and all others who wish to study the sacred scriptures with profit.

MAGAZINES.

Old and New, for March, though of course good, does not seem to be quite equal to the best of its predecessors. A comparison of Washington and Grant is its most remarkable article and The Vicar's Daughter by George MacDonald, Ups and Downs by Edward Everett Hale, and that singular story Six of One by Half a Dozen of the Other, are all continued. There are besides, the usual number of short articles and poems and the capital critical department.

The Contemporary Review—The February number of this republication does not cause us to regret having said that we considered it the best of reviews; it contains seven excellent papers on various subjects. Perhaps the most interesting to American readers is that on Henry Ward Beecher by the Rev. H. R. Haweis, but, Feminalism, by One Who Knows, Dr. Newman's Essays by the Rev E. S. Ffoulkes and Rationalism and Ritualism in the light of recent ecclestical decisions, by the Rev. John Hunt have also a cis-atlantic interest, as, indeed the others have, too, in a general way. *The Contemporary* is, without doubt, the most scholarly of the periodical publications of Lippincott & Co.

The Eclectic Magazine—The March number is a good one, the leading article is an essay on Mahomet from the British Quarterly, and is admirable. Then there are fine selections from The Contemporary, Fortnightly and Popular Science Reviews, and from Macmillin's, Frazer's Blackwood's, Chamber's and Cornhill magazines, and Temple Bar, London Society and Good Words. A good steel engraving of Herbert Spencer is given as frontispiece. The History of a Pinaform, by Wm. Black, is begun as a serial in this number.

St. Paul's.—The February number, the second since Lippincott undertook its republication, is before us, and does credit to the judgment of those gentlemen in selecting it for reproduction in America. It contains continuations of Hawthorne's Septimius and Jean Ingelow's Off the Skelligs, Thoughts on reading the life of Charles Dickens, by Robert Buchanan, The Duke of Argyll, by Henry Holbeach, Our Account with Posterity, by Matthew Browne, Snobbery as a National Characteristic, by T. Adolphus Trollope, and several other articles.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Homer and Socrates: Translated from the French of A. De Lamertine, by Mrs. Winchell Smith, late principal of Mystic Hall Seminary for young ladies, at West Medford. Philadelphia: Published, for the translator, by J. B. Lippincott & Co; Pittsburgh: R. S. Davis.

Small Pox: The predisposing conditions and their prevention. By Dr. Carl Both. Boston: Alex Moore.

Animal and Vegetable Parasites of the human skin and hair. By B. Joy Jeffries, A. M., M. D., Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, etc., etc. Boston: Alexander Moore.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

A number of valuable papers have recently appeared in the *Christian Advocate*, the oldest and most widely circulated of any of the Methodist papers, published at New York, upon the "Dangers of Methodism," in which the dangers of fine churches, fine ministers, &c., have been shown up in a striking light. This series is from the pen of C. C North, Esq., a layman of the Church, formerly the editor of a New York daily, and now President of the Asbury Life Insurance Company, New York city. The articles have been largely quoted, and commended for their ability. This week's article is chiefly devoted to "Disrespect." First, it is seen in the relations between children and parents; second, this disrespect is seen practically in the relations between members and pastors; third, disrespect for equals, as well as superiors, is another of the growing dangers of Methodism. The points presented apply equally to members and ministers of all denominations. In the second division of the subject, it is shown that the broad distinctions once existing between minister and people are in these days well nigh abolished. In olden time, the presence of the minister in the house was a rebuke to frivolous conduct and sinful levity. It is argued that this want of respect may arise from the close conformity to worldly customs which sink the minister or the shrewd trader in horses, lands or stock. It may arise from his frivolities, which bring him down to the level of the least influential layman of his charge. Or it may arise from participating in the bad habits of his lay brethren in the use of tobacco, thus setting a pernicious example to young men. It is well known that many persons think that when a man consecrates himself to the full work of the ministry, that he has no right to become interested in a worldly business, either as a partner or manager of institutions. O hers think differently, as the presence of ministers in business firms and institutions amply demonstrate. Mr. North says when the membership see a minister charged with certain things, ascend the pulpit they think of the last sharp bargain he drove, of the last jest which shook their sides, of the last convival gathering in the smoke room of some brethren's house, and how can there be reverence for his person or office? Cheerfulness and sauviety of manners are commended, but conformity to the maxims and habits of the least pious of the congregation is rebuked.

Bishop Simpson is presiding over the Baltimore Conference, now in session at Baltimore. Next Wednesday he will open the West Virginia Conference, which meets at Wheeling, West Virginia., and on the 13th of this month he will preside over the Pittsburgh Conference, which commences its session that day in North Avenue church, Allegheny City.

It is estimated over one hundred thousand dollars has been collected toward the erection of a church on Fifth avenue, New York, for Rev. Mr. Hepworth, late of the Unitarian Church.

According to recent statistics, the membership of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country is 225 000. The increase the past year is twenty-five thousand.

Dr. Bellows, at a recent Unitarian Conference said, it was not easy to maintain their position as a Church, although easy enough to maintain it as an influence. He thought they could wait God's time for the rapid and wide extension of their ranks. His only solicitude was to keep the quality of their faith and work pure.

Nearly one thousand students, attending Baptist educational institutions in this country, are professed Christians, and of this number, over five hundred are preparing for the ministry of this Church.

Bishop Neely, of the Episcopal Diocese of Maine, announced that all of the churches in his diocese but two follow the free seat system.

Recent statistics of the Orthodox Friends, the first attempt for a long period show, that the total membership in the United States 57,405, a gain of 755 over the numbers comprised in the yearly meetings existing twenty years ago. During this period there has been a decrease of the membership of these meetings in the East, while those of the West have increased.

In a recent sermon of Rev. Mr. Hepworth, he defined "Religion as the science of leaning on Christ." *Zion's Herald* of Boston indorses the sentiment, and says: Lean, lean, hard.

From a table of statistics it is stated the contributions to the Missionary cause of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1860 were $236 269 21, and in 1871 $637,985 79. Since 1866 the average yearly increase was over $100 000.

It has been ascertained that the average age of the clergymen, who died in this country last year, was a fraction over sixty one years. No wonder Life Insurance Companies are willing to insure clergymen at a somewhat lower premium than members of other professions.

Reports made to the annual meeting of the American Tract Society, recently held in Washington City, show the receipts were $109,321, and expenditures, $113 068 Expenses of administration and collections are met from other sources.

The receipts of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, for eleven months of the fiscal year have been about $280,000, which is nearly $100,000, less than the General Assembly recommended to the churches to raise for that purpose. The *Presbyterian* urges collections with well timed words.

A gracious work of revival prevails in Hamilton, New York. Over forty students attending the Baptist Seminary have been converted, leaving only five in the institution who have not made a profession of faith.

Rev. Edward Kenney, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, not long since baptized the child of an overseer in Cuba, near Havana. It is said this is the first Protestant baptism of an infant that has ever taken place on the island.

Dr. Cuyler in a note to the *Independent* declares that he stands "more stanchly than ever" to his defence made before the the Brooklyn Presbytery in regard to pious women preaching the gospel. Dr. Patterson, of Chicago, denounces the thing as an inovation in the Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Robert Collyer Mistaken for Judge Carpenter, of South Carolina.

The Rev. Robert Collyer lectured in Masonic Hall, Manchester, N. H., on Friday evening. He came in late to the hall with a broad smile on his face, and when he explained, the audience smiled also. He said he had met with difficulties since his arrival in Manchester. When he reached the Manchester House he found no lecture committee, but learned the chairman had been there in search of him. So he directed the hackman to drive him to the lecture hall. Arrived at the hall, he found no committee to greet him, but an immense audience; even the aisles were packed. But he had never before had an audience who kept their hats on. He made his way to the platform, and the audience looked at him, evidently thinking he was *somebody*. He looked at them, and thought it was the most remarkable lyceum audience he ever saw. The female portion looked as if they were natives of Ireland, and the men looked as if they came from the same country, too. Presently several gentlemen came and took seats on the platform, one or two nodding to him. Then one got up to introduce the speaker, but did not mention his name. He said he was a resident of South Carolina, and Mr. Collyer began to think he did not mean him; but when he said he would address them upon the unadvisability of re-electing President Grant, he was sure of it. He then made his escape as soon as possible, was met by the lecture committee and escorted to the right hall. —*Boston Advertiser.*

Death of a New York Passenger on the Blockaded Central Pacific Trains.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin, Feb. 21.]

In Monday's *Bulletin* we alluded to sickness among the blockaded passengers, and mentioned the case of a gentleman who arrived at the Lick House in an emaciated condition. Investigation shows that this case, one of the most remarkable on record, has been attended with fatal results. Mr. Browers, the gentleman in question, was attacked by erysipelas some ten days ago, and, owing to the privations and exposure of the snow drifts, suffered terrible anguish, and, though a large and powerful man when in good health, was reduced by disease to a mere skeleton. He intended to visit the Sandwich Islands, where his daughter, Mrs. Simmons, was residing, and, desiring to give her a pleasant surprise, he sent no notification of the projected visit. In the meantime the daughter left the islands, arrived at San Francisco en route for the East, and here awaited the raising of the snow blockade. While reading the evening paper, the name of a sick gentleman caught her eye. She hastened to the hotel—to the bedside of her father—and remained there until his death, at ten o'clock the next morning. Mr. Browers was a New York merchant, though what special business he was engaged in we have not been able to learn. He was universally respected by the passengers, who knew him only as a companion on the journey.

KINDNESS TO KINDRED.

Want of the necessary means to supply the necessities which usually press upon people in the more modern walks of life, may be an excuse for neglecting a disease which, like consumption, has often in times past been esteemed as incurable. But the common voice of nature, which ought to bind man to his own, overleap all these barriers in the estimation of right-thinking people: and when we see a medicine like Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure curing hundreds of people all around us, we feel it not only a pleasure, but a duty to point out to our readers such a valuable acquisition to medical knowledge. In the earlier stages of lung disease Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is a specific. The cough and chill, the sputa streaked with blood, all give place to that healthy equilibrium of the circulation which is induced by that all-powerful remedy; and every bit of present and disorganizing material is expelled from the blood, and removed from the system by the natural ducts and excretory organs of the body. The tens of thousands of lungs clogged with mucus and seething with corruption can be made to perform the office of respiration by a timely use of Dr Keyser's Lung Cure. Office and store, 167 Liberty street.

YOU WILL FIND

All kinds of imported Soaps, Colognes, Perfumes Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Cosmetics, Saunders' Face Powder, Turkish Towels, Mediterranean sponges, Fine Bathing, Surgeon and Toilet sponges of every kind, sold at the very lowest prices at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets, Where you will find a complete assortment of all kinds of Rare Drugs, Chemicals and Patent Medicines, fresh and unadulterated; also a complete stock of Congress Water.

AGGRAVATED INDIGESTION.

Persons who are predisposed to dyspepsia, find their sufferings from this cause greatly aggravated by damp weather, easterly winds, and sudden changes from a mild to a chilling atmosphere. In the spring, therefore, the pangs of indigestion are seriously augmented by the atmospheric variations peculiar to the season, and it is incumbent upon all who desire to pass through the ordeal of its cold mists and treacherous calms with comfort, to arm themselves against the indescribable torments which accompany dyspepsia, to tone and strengthen the digestive organs with a healthful and effective vegetable invigorant; and no one is so familiar with the medical record of the age as can question for one moment that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the Tonic best adapted to this purpose.

The credentials of the Great Restorative are unequalled in number and character by those of any other advertised medicine in the world. If ever there was a preparation to rank as a National Remedy, this wonderful specific has a fair claim to the title. For a period of twenty years it has literally been the Champion Tonic and Alterative on this side of the Atlantic. Its popularity has never been approached by any of its would-be competitors, and its annual sales are as far in advance of those of any other medicine of its class, that comparisons would be ridiculous. One of the consequences is inevitable. Either the American people are deficient in common sense, and in capable of rational discrimination, or Hostetter's Bitters is the best preventive remedy for ind estion, fever and ague, biliousness, remittent fever, constipation, rheumatism, nervous complaints, and all mal dies of an epidemic or an endemic type. The reader will judge for himself which of the two conclusions is most consistent with fact and reason.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

OTIS SAFETY HOISTING MACHINERY.
OTIS BROTHERS & CO.,
PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS.
348 BROADWAY, N. Y.
PASSENGER ELEVATORS FOR HOTELS, OFFICE BUILDINGS, STORES, APARTMENTS AND PRIVATE HOUSES.
The only machine in use combining perfect safety with smoothness, noiseless speed, rapidity of movement, and the greatest economy in the use of fuel.
Safety Hoisting Machinery for Merchandise and Freight, for Stores, Manufactories, Furnaces, and Mines.
LOCAL REFERENCES—Monongahela House, Pittsburgh; Arouth o., Shannon & Co., Pittsburgh; Wm. Haslage & Co., Pittsburgh; S. Marvin & Co., Pittsburgh; Wm. Semple, Allegheny city; Dewes, Vance & Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
J. 20: 3 TTHS

PITTSBURGH
WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS,
J. SCHOONMAKER & SON
Proprietors.
Manufacturers of White Lead, Red Lead, Blue Lead, Zincs, Litharge, Putty, and all colors dry and in oil.
OFFICE AND FACTORY—450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 REBECCA STR., Bt. Allegheny.
We call attention to the guarantee posted on our strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say "Chemically Pure" or "Chemically Pure"—that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate and therefore is whiter and superior both in color and covering powers to common lead or the Pure Carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and will furnish the price of this lead to be containing the least adulteration. ja22:168

JUDSON'S PATENT
ENGINE GOVERNOR.
The best in use. A full stock always on hand. Liberal discount to Engine Builders.
M. B. COCHRAN,
DEALER IN
MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES,
143 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
WOODWORTH PLANERS A SPECIALTY.
f. 29 TTHS

Lacock, Hawthorn & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Galvanized Iron Cornices, Window Caps, Ventilators, &c., &c. Contracts taken in any part of the country for Tin Roofing, Cornices, Copper or Sheet Iron work.
No. 47 FEDERAL STREET,
Allegheny City, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
A NEW STOCK
OF
Millinery Goods
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
New Hats and Bonnets,
New Hat and Bonnet Frames,
New Ribbons and Flowers,
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
New Silk Scarfs,
A FINE VARIETY, ALL WIDTHS.
White Skirts,
Corsets, Bustles,
Underwear,
Gents' White Shirts,
Neck Ties,
Collars and Cuffs.
LADIES' AND GENTS'
KID GLOVES,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
Wholesale and Retail.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
SteamEngines,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.
Macrum & Carlisle,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.
OFFER
DECIDED BARGAINS
IN
WINTER GOODS.
A COMPLETE LINE OF
Merino and Wool Underwear.
Fancy and Plain Hosiery.
Fur Top and Cloth Gloves.
Trimmed Felt Skirts.
Zephyr Knit Goods, &c.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
We are opening every day New Embroideries, Laces, Sets, Scarfs, Ribbons, Gimps, Fringes, Buttons, &c.
Just received, a full line of Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves, celebrated "Prize Medal Shirts," Java and Waffle Canvas, at
Macrum & Carlisle's,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.
ja10 TTHS
BOOTS, SHOES,
AND
RUBBERS,
For Winter Wear.
A full stock of all the latest styles and best makes, very cheap.
A FULL SELECTION OF
Ladies' and Misses'
WHITE SHOES AND SLIPPERS.
AS WELL AS
Gents' Fine Slippers,
JUST RECEIVED.
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.
31 Fifth Avenue.
no8:TTHS

BAILEY & CO
Chestnut & 12th Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Jewelers and Silversmiths.
FINE WATCHES,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
BRONZES,
PLATED WARE.
Quality Guaranteed.
Goods sent by Express on approval.
TTHS

REINHOLD SIEDLE,
Jeweler,
(SUCCESSOR TO MEYRAN & SIEDLE,)
DEALER IN
Diamonds, Fine Watches,
JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
French Clocks
AND
ENGLISH CUTLERY.
42 Fifth Avenue.
ja27
United States
WATCHES,
In Gold and Silver Cases,
AT
HASLETT & KENNEDY'S,
79 Smithfield Street.
ja19
JUST RECEIVED
AT
WATTLES & SHEAFER'S,
101 Fifth Avenue,
A very fine assortment of SILVER PLATED WARE, comprising Tea Sets, Ice Water Sets, Berry Dishes, Cake Baskets, Castors, Butter Dishes, Pickle Castors, Celery Stands, Syrup Pitchers, Breakfast Castors, Salt Sellers, Spoons, Forks, &c. All new and of the latest patterns and best quality.
☞ PLEASE GIVE US A CALL. f26

Looking Glasses.
PICKERSGILL, LYONS & CO.,
No. 141 WOOD STREET,
Invite the attention of the public to their large assortment of Looking Glasses and Picture Frames. Embracing many new styles. Also, American, German and French Chromos, which we offer at reasonable prices.
☞ FINE MANTLE AND PIER GLASSES a specialty. jy4:p56-TTHS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
An Attractive Stock
OF
WHITE GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
PLAIN NAINSOOKS!
Plaid & Striped Nainsooks,
Plain Jaconets,
Plaid and Striped Jaconets.
P. K.'s, P. K.'s.
A fine assortment of Small Figured, Striped and Plaid, Buff and White P. K.'s.
EMBROIDERED
EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS.
Lace Edgings and Insertings.
Shirt Fronts,
Irish Linens,
White Aprons,
A GREAT VARIETY, FANCY TRIMMED,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

REMOVAL.
We are now closing out our entire stock, preparatory to removing to
COR. 4TH AVE. AND MARKET ST.
A large and attractive stock to be sold at extraordinary prices. The goods must be sold, and will be offered at Great Bargains.
MOORHOUSE
& CARSTEN,
21 Fifth Avenue.

New Establishment.
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES,
FURNACES,
RANGES, GRATES.
Having fitted up the above STORE for the manufacture and sale of FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES and MARBLEIZED MANTLES, I would respectfully call the attention of Architects, Builders, Churches, School Committees, and the public in general, to our stock of goods, consisting of
Marbleized Slate Mantles,
which are six times as strong as marble, will not stain or discolor by gas, smoke, oil or acids.
I am now manufacturing a differ for sale the most elegant and best finished Mantles ever offered in this market.
COOKING RANGES
Of the most popular and desirable patterns.
Old's Utility Fire Grate,
The most powerful heating grate in use, burning the gas and smoke, and saving from forty to fifty per cent. of fuel.
THE NEW CONE FURNACE,
which has a large amount of radiating surface, and for simplicity of construction, ease of management, economy in fuel and durability will commend itself to all who will examine it. It will heat your building with one-third less coal than the common ones now in use. THE BEST FURNACES for Coke, Bituminous and Anthracite coal.
We solicit a liberal share of public patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
JAMES OLD,
193 Liberty Street,
fe18:39-TTHS PITTSBURGH, PA.
The Reason Why
LAZARUS & MORRIS'
Celebrated Perfected
SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES
Have met with such extraordinary success and are so much in demand, because they are found to possess all the qualities we claim for them, viz: PURITY AND HARDNESS of MATERIAL, (therefore not liable to scratch) BRILLIANCY OF FINISH, STRENGTHENING and PRESERVING POWERS, and conferring an amount of ease and comfort attained by no other Glasses in the world. Any one wearing them will not doubt the MOST PERFECT and SCIENTIFICALLY ACCURATE Lenses ever manufactured, and last many years without change.
For sale in this locality only by
R. P. ROBERTS, Jeweler, 16 Fifth avenue.
C. F. HOEVELER, 120 Smithfield street.
A. RIESER, Frankstown avenue.
F. A. BUTLER, 552 Penn street.
C. BERGER, Jeweler, 117 Fifth avenue Extension.
IN ALLEGHENY CITY:
SAMUEL M. ORR, 114 Federal street.
J. C. MARR & CO., 188 Ohio street.
IN EAST BIRMINGHAM:
JOHN W. STEMLER, 1823 Carson street.
WHOLESALE DEPOT.
10 Courtlandt Street, N. Y.
MANUFACTORIES:
Hartford, Conn., and Sheffield, Eng.
CAUTION.—We never supply or employ peddlers. mh1&3: 51
SODA ASH.—150 Casks Hutchinson S & Co's 48 per cent. Vest. 50 Casks "sullivans," 58 per cent. For sale by
ALEX KING,
fe28:3T 96 Water street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Special Bargains
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
At 6¼c., Light Prints, short lengths, fast colors, a great bargain.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Light and Dark Prints, slightly imperfected—best quality.
At 12½c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin, soft finish.
At 12½c., Plaid Delaines, best quality.
At 37½c., Black Alpaca Lustres.
At 44c. and 50c., Black Pure Mohair Lustres, extra good value.
At 25c. and 37½c., Light and Dark Chintzes—rich styles, worth special attention.
At 8, 10, 12½ and 18½c., White Huck Towels—Turkey Red and Indigo Borders.
At 50c., Ladies' White Merino Drawers, a great bargain.
Housekeeping Dry Goods.
New Dress Goods.
White Bed Quilts,
Carpets and Oil Cloths,
Lace Curtains, &c.,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
D. W. EVANS
Would respectfully return thanks to his many friends and to the generous public for their many past favors, and would inform them that he has just returned from the East, after an absence of two weeks, purchasing New Goods, including all the Latest Novelties of the day, together with a full line of Staple Goods.
Gold and Gold Plated Jewelry of all kinds; Silver Plated Ware; Fancy Goods in great variety; Albums, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Music and Portfolios, Jewel Cases, Ladies' Companions, Satchels, Traveling Bags, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Razors, Scissors and Shears, Pistols and Revolvers, Field and Opera Glasses, Toilet Sets, Vases, Parian Marble Busts and Figures, and hundreds of other useful and ornamental articles.
In the 10 Cent Department you will find many goods that are worth 15, 20 and 25 cents.
In the 25 Cent Department you will find a great number of articles that were formerly sold for 50 and 75 Cents.
In the 50 Cent Department are a great number of new goods that are sold for double the money elsewhere.
The $1 Department is now filled with all the late styles of Jew

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

IRA B. McVAY & CO., BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following desirable securities:

City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,

Bearing 7 per cent. interest at par and accrued interest.

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 80 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

IRA B. McVAY & CO., COR. FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD ST.

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS

Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

☞ Collection made.

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST., and PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS

On Most Favorable Terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at low est market rates.

☞ Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 1, 1872.

The exports of domestic produce from the port of New York for the past week amount to $5,075,113, against $4,469,192 for the corresponding week of 1871. The following table shows the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York for the week ending February 27, 1872, compared with the statements of the two previous years:

	1870.	1871.	1872.
For the week	$3,521,825	$4,469,192	$5,075,113
Previously reported	23,592,901	35,008,491	32,512,231
Since Jan. 1	27,117,829	39,477,683	37,587,344

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourths avenue, (urnish the following comparative quotations for Bonds—1871. Thursday. Friday.

Bonds—1871	114¾	114¾
5-20—1867	111¾	111
" 1864	111	111
" 1865	111¾	111¾
" 1865 new	110¾	110¾
" 1867	111¾	111¾
" 1868	111¾	111¾
10-40s	107¾	107¾
Currency 6s	114	114
Gold	110¾	110¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	97¾	97¾
Do Scrip	93¾	93¾
Erie	23¾	23¾
Reading	113¾	113¾
Lake Shore	91¾	91¾
Ft. Wayne	93	93
Cleveland & Pittsburg	89¾	90¾
Rock Island	111¾	111¾
Chicago & N. W	77	77
Do. Preferred	90¾	90¾
St. Paul, Com mon	56¾	56¾
Do. Preferred	75¾	75¾
Wabash	37¾	37¾
Union Pacific	34¾	34¾
Ohio & Mississippi	31¾	31¾
Pacific Mail	60¾	61
West. Union Telegraph	69¾	69¾
Adams Express	92¾	92¾
American Express	68¾	68¾
U. S. Express	66	66¾
Wells, Fargo	73	74

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Thursday.	Friday.
Penna. Central	59¾	59¾
Penna Cen ait'ment shares	57¾	57¾
Reading	58¾	58¾
Camden & Amboy	125¾	125
Lehigh Navigation	39¾	40
Oil Creek & Allegheny R.	57¾	57¾
Central Transportation	45	45
Empire Transportation	54¾	55
Union Transportation	80	—
Pittsburgh City 5's	73¾	73¾
A. V. R. R. 7-30 Bonds	93¾	93¾
Pittsburgh City 4's	—	—
Lehigh Valley R. R.	62¾	62¾
Phila. & Erie	28¾	28
Schuylkill Navigation	16¾	16¾

—A decided difference of opinion exists at present among the importers and dealers in tea and coffee, regarding the proposed removal of the duties on those articles, according to the bill now pending in Congress. At a recent meeting of the Board of Trade, a petition was drawn up, to be sent to Congress, urging that body to be quick in its action, inasmuch as delay paralyzed trade; and also that the removal, whenever it might be, should be made immediately operative. This petition was only adopted after a lengthy discussion, for many of the members present seemed to feel that the rapid depreciation in the value of stocks, caused by a sudden abatement of duties, would involve ruinous loss to many. Importers, who have their goods in bond and only pay the duties and withdraw them when they are required, are of the opinion that the trade would be benefited by immediate action. They hold that the present uncertainty, regarding what may be done, has a very depressing influence, which would only be continued, if any time is allowed between the passage of the act, and the ultimate operation. The grocers, on the other hand, contend that most of them at present have heavy stocks on hand, upon which the duties have been paid, and even a partial abatement of the tariff would entail upon them a heavy loss. They also ask that Congress be prompt in action, lest at least ninety days shall be allowed to intervene between the passage of the act and the time it shall take effect. Besides the petition of Messrs the grocers have prepared a separate petition, to which they urge that any sudden action would be to the advantage of a few at the expense of the many. The second petition states that the one adopted by the Board of Trade represents only the importers of New York, Baltimore, Boston and New Orleans, whereas theirs has a national character, as it represents the grocery trade of the whole country. This petition will be extensively circulated for signatures.—N. Y. Bulletin.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Thursday says: Money is in active demand on call to first-class parties at 6@7 per cent. though the banks are mostly satisfy their customers. On the street 7@8 per cent. is the current rate for best names, and there is a close scrutiny of offerings. There is some negotiation of paper within 60 days at extremes of 8 and 10 per ct. Inferior paper is placed with much difficulty, and only at high rates. The supply is still ample for the requirements of business, and the demand is sufficient to sustain rates with a good degree of firmness.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	110¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	110¾
U. S. 6s 1881	114¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	111¾
U. S. 5-20s '62	110¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	111¾
U. S. 5-20s '64	110¾	U. P. R. R	—
U. S. 5-20s '65	111¾	C. P. R. R	—
U. S. 10-40s	107¾	Cy Pacifics	—

NEW YORK, March 1, 1872.

Gold firmer at 110¾@110¾. Loans were made from 2 to 5 per cent. for carrying. Clearances $46,000,000. Governments quiet and steady. Stocks opened tame; market alternately weak and firm; the feature was Pacific Mail, which ranged between 60¾ and 61, closing at the latter price. Erie active and sold up to 33¾; market at the close was strong —the features being North-west, Erie and Pacific Mail. From to-day there will be no quotations for Mariposa stock, the privilege of converting the old into new stock has expired. Money continues stringent; at the close 7 gold and 1-32 commission was paid. The prospect of the cancellation of the remaining 3 per cent. certificates gives an uneasy feeling in financial circles. The bank statement, it is feared, will be unfavorable. State bonds are dull.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons '81 115;5-20s '62 111; do '64 110¾; do '65 111¾; new 110¾; do '67 111¾; do '68 111¾; 10-40s 107¾ ex. interest; currency 6s 113¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missisippi 92¾; Tennessee old 65¾; do. new 66¾; Virginia new 52; do old 50; North Carolina old 34¾; do new 17¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph 69¾; Quicksilver, 36; Adams Express, 92¾; Wells, Fargo & Co., 72; American Merchants Union, 80¾; United States, 65¾; Pacific Mail, 60¾; New York Central, 97¾; Erie, 23¾; Reading, 113¾; M. C., 117¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 90; Northwestern, 76¾; do. preferred, 90¾; Rock Island, 111¾; New Jersey Central, 111¾; St. Paul, 56¾; do. preferred, 75¾; Mariposa, 8¾; do. preferred, 27; Ft. Wayne, 92; Terre Haute, 15; do. preferred, 54; Chicago & Alton, 116¾; do. preferred, 119; Ohio & Mississippi, 31¾; C. C. & I., 88; Baltimore & Quincy, 136; Lake Shore, 91¾; Panama, 222½; Illinois Central, 139; Union Pacific, 34¾; C. P. bonds, 102; Union, 91¾.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Flour quiet and very firm. Wheat: No. 2 spring weak and ½@¾c lower; $1.23¾@1.23¾. Corn: No. 2 mixed weak and lower; 38c. Oats: No. 2 quiet and steady at 31¼@31¾. Rye quiet and weak; No. 2 75¾@76c. Barley: No. 2 is fair demand and steady at 57@57½c. Provisions dull and weak. Mess pork 10@15c lower; $12.00@12.15 cash or March. Lard easier at $8.60@8.90. Hams in pickle 7¾@8½c. Green hams unchanged. Bulk meats quiet: shoulders 4¾c; sides 5¾c; sides clear rib 5¾@5¾c; clear 6¼c. Dressed hogs quiet and steady at $4.75@5.10; packed to date 1,166,000; last year 984,000. Highwines quiet and held at 85¾c. Hogs steady and firm at $4.15@4.85.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 1, 1872.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 5¾; refined, (high test) 6; Nitrate Soda, 5¾; Pots, 10; Pearls, 11 cts.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales of fair to good at 6@6½, and prime to choice at 7@7½.

APPLES—Firm, and, with a continued good demand, prices higher; we now quote at $4@5 for fair to good, and $5½ for choice.

BUTTER—There is a steady demand for the better grades, and the supply is light; common butter, however, is very dull. Prime to choice is selling readily at 25@28.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet and unchanged; small sales within the range of 6@9 cts.

BRAN—In fair demand and with a limited supply prices are steady but unchanged; $20@ 21.50 per ton, according to quality.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—4 cts per lb.

CRANBERRIES—Sales at $12@17 per bbl, as to quality—the outside figure for Sackett's.

COUNTRY LARD—Sales at 8¾@8¾ cts.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$6 per case.

CANDLES—Mould, 12; Star, 20.

CASTOR OIL—Is dull and with a limited supply prices are steady but unchanged; $2@ 2.50 per bushel, according to quality.

CHEESE—Is firm, and the stock in this market is unusually light and prices, in consequence, are tending upward; we continue to quote it as follows: Hamburg, 17¾@18; for Goshen; 16¾@17 for Factory, and 14@15 for Dairy. The most of the Dairy offering is inferior in quality.

CANNED GOODS—Generally reported firm, but the demand, as yet, is only fair, and prices are unchanged. Peaches, $6@7 per case; Tomatoes, $4.75@5; Corn, $1.40@1.50.

DRIED FRUIT—There is a slight improvement in the demand for Peaches, but prices are unchanged; we quote Evaporated Apples at 10 @10¾ for halves; 8@8¾ for mixed, and 7@7¾ for quarters. Apples firm and in steady demand at 5@5¾ for Ohio sliced, and 6@6½ for choice. There is usually a much greater difference between the value of Peaches and Apples, and the inferiority that the former must go higher or the latter lower. Pitted Cherries, 28@30; unpitted, 8@10. Blackberries, 16@18.

EGGS—The market was reported unsettled to-day, and quotations were given at from 28 to 30. The feeling was stronger than yesterday, in consequence of the change in the weather.

FEATHERS—There is considerable inquiry and No. 1 may be quoted at 72@73 cts to the trade—usual advance for small lots; mixed stock, 62@65 cts, according to quality.

FLOUR—Is steady with a moderate local trade but there is no change whatever in prices. Our quotations for good spring wheat $7.25@7.50; choice $7.75@7.85; fancy red winter wheat, $7.90@8.00. Rye Flour scarce and tending upward, in sympathy with Rye; the demand is light, however, and we continue to quote at $5.50.

GRAIN—The arrivals of Wheat continue liberal but the sales are still very light; the few offers within the range of our quotations, $1.60 @1.63 for red and $1.65@1.68 for white—sale of 2 cars at latter figure. Ohio No. 2 has just returned from a tour of observation reports that there is considerable wheat through the country but that farmers and country dealers are asking almost as much for it at home as can be realized for it here; hence he let it go very slowly. Should the trade would be benefited by immediate action. They hold that the present uncertainty, regarding what may be done, has a very depressing influence, which would only be continued, if any time is allowed between the passage of the act, and the ultimate operation. The grocers, on the other hand, contend that most of them at present have heavy stocks on hand, upon which the duties have been paid, and even a partial abatement of the tariff would entail upon them a heavy loss. They also ask that Congress be prompt in action, lest at least ninety days shall be allowed to intervene between the passage of the act and the time it shall take effect. Besides the petition of Messrs the grocers have prepared a separate petition, to which they urge that any sudden action would be to the advantage of a few at the expense of the many. The second petition states that the one adopted by the Board of Trade represents only the importers of New York, Baltimore, Boston and New Orleans, whereas theirs has a national character, as it represents the grocery trade of the whole country. This petition will be extensively circulated for signatures.—N. Y. Bulletin.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Thursday says: Money is in active demand on call to first-class parties at 6@7 per cent. though the banks are mostly satisfy their customers. On the street 7@8 per cent. is the current rate for best names, and there is a close scrutiny of offerings. There is some negotiation of paper within 60 days at extremes of 8 and 10 per ct. Inferior paper is placed with much difficulty, and only at high rates. The supply is still ample for the requirements of business, and the demand is sufficient to sustain rates with a good degree of firmness.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	110¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	110¾
U. S. 6s 1881	114¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	111¾
U. S. 5-20s '62	110¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	111¾
U. S. 5-20s '64	110¾	U. P. R. R	—
U. S. 5-20s '65	111¾	C. P. R. R	—
U. S. 10-40s	107¾	Cy Pacifics	—

NEW YORK, March 1, 1872.

Gold firmer at 110¾@110¾. Loans were made from 2 to 5 per cent. for carrying. Clearances $46,000,000. Governments quiet and steady. Stocks opened tame; market alternately weak and firm; the feature was Pacific Mail, which ranged between 60¾ and 61, closing at the latter price. Erie active and sold up to 33¾; market at the close was strong —the features being North-west, Erie and Pacific Mail. From to-day there will be no quotations for Mariposa stock, the privilege of converting the old into new stock has expired. Money continues stringent; at the close 7 gold and 1-32 commission was paid. The prospect of the cancellation of the remaining 3 per cent. certificates gives an uneasy feeling in financial circles. The bank statement, it is feared, will be unfavorable. State bonds are dull.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons '81 115;5-20s '62 111; do '64 110¾; do '65 111¾; new 110¾; do '67 111¾; do '68 111¾; 10-40s 107¾ ex. interest; currency 6s 113¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missisippi 92¾; Tennessee old 65¾; do. new 66¾; Virginia new 52; do old 50; North Carolina old 34¾; do new 17¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph 69¾; Quicksilver, 36; Adams Express, 92¾; Wells, Fargo & Co., 72; American Merchants Union, 80¾; United States, 65¾; Pacific Mail, 60¾; New York Central, 97¾; Erie, 23¾; Reading, 113¾; M. C., 117¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 90; Northwestern, 76¾; do. preferred, 90¾; Rock Island, 111¾; New Jersey Central, 111¾; St. Paul, 56¾; do. preferred, 75¾; Mariposa, 8¾; do. preferred, 27; Ft. Wayne, 92; Terre Haute, 15; do. preferred, 54; Chicago & Alton, 116¾; do. preferred, 119; Ohio & Mississippi, 31¾; C. C. & I., 88; Baltimore & Quincy, 136; Lake Shore, 91¾; Panama, 222½; Illinois Central, 139; Union Pacific, 34¾; C. P. bonds, 102; Union, 91¾.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Cotton in moderate request; middling upland 22½c. Flour dull and heavy; superfine western and State $6.10 @6.50; common to good extra $6.70@7; good to choice $7.05@7.60; white wheat western extra $7.60@7.85. Rye flour a shade easier. $4.10@ 5.05. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky more active; 90c. Wheat steady; $9.00 for good to choice No. 2 spring in store $1.54@1.55; common No. 1 spring delivered $1.60; winter red western $1.70. Rye quiet; western 92@93c. Barley scarce and firm; Canada West $1.12½. Corn: west'n mixed all at 37@37½c; yellow western 71c. Oats firm; western in store and afloat 52@56c; Ohio 54@56c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee dull, Rio 19¼@19¾c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 8¾@9¾c; Cuba 8¾@ 9¾c. Molasses firm; New Orleans 47@60c. Rice dull; 8@9c. Crude petroleum 13¾@13¾c; refined 22½@23½c. Turpentine quiet; 48c. Pork quiet; new mess $13.90@14.00; old $13.50; prime $12.00; new prime mess $13.00@13.50; mess pork March, April and May $14.00; January $14.10. Beef quiet and unchanged. Middles dull; long clear 7½c. Lard heavy; No. 1 to prime steam 9¼@9¾c; kettle 9¾c. Butter steady; western 11@22c; State 23@31c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Beeves: receipts 31 cars, or 695 head, 2,259 since Monday, against 2,515 for the same time last week; market inactive but firm at full prices; few extra and fancy steers selling at 8½@8¾; good common to fair at 10@11c, including 34 Illinois steers, 6¾ cwt, at $61 per head; 22 do, 7 cwt, at 11½c per lb; 47 do, 6¾ cwt, at 11c; 37 do, 7 cwt, at 10¾c; 30 Ohio, 7 cwt, at 11¾@12¼c; and 42 do, 8¾ cwt, at 11¾@13c. Sheep: 15 cars or 5,167 head arriving; 7,736 since Monday; against 9,747 for the same time last week; market fair; prices unchanged; the offerings included better sheep than have been before offered this season; 4 car loads sold at 9¾@9¾c per lb; 1 car load at 9¼c; 1 car at 9¾c, and 8 cars at 7¾@8c; generally speaking sheep are quoted at 9@7c. Swine: 15 cars or 1,980 hogs were received, making 12,980 since Monday, against 14,045 for the same time last week; 4 cars of poor light Ohios, 110 lbs average, sold alive at 4½c per lb; good hogs are quoted at 5@5¼c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—Cotton declined; middling 21½@21¾c. Flour dull and drooping; family $7.40@7.60. Wheat scarce and firm; red $1.55@1.67. Corn firm at 45@46c. Rye firm at 90@93c. Oats steady at 40@46c; others unchanged. Pork dull but unchanged at $13.75. Lard dull but unchanged at 8¾@9¼c asked. Bulk meats dull and drooping; sales at 4½c for sides (rear) 5½@ 6¾c; clear held at 6¾c. Bacon steady as regards sides; sales at 7@7½c; sides clear rib and clear shoulders dull at 5¾c. Whisky steady; sales at 84@85c; latter the prevailing rates.

Foreign.

LONDON, March 1—5 P. M.—Consols: money 92¾ account; 5-20s of '62, 91¾; '65, 92; '67, 92¾; 10-40s 86¾.

PARIS, March 1.—Rentes 66f 20c; increase of specie in the Bank of France during the week was 5,000,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, March 1.—Cotton heavy; middling upland 11d; Wheat: red winter 11s 9@ 12s. Flour 25@27s. Corn 32s. Pork 56s.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 1.—Flour firm. Wheat very dull and 2c lower; No 1 red winter $1.57; No 2 $1.45. Refined petroleum strong and somewhat better; 21¾c in car and 23@23½c for small lots; crude nominal.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull but unchanged. Corn dull; yellow western 55c. Oats firm; white 55c. Crude petroleum 16c; refined 21½c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 1.—Tobacco active at very full prices—sales 1,000 hhds. Bagging very firm but quiet. Cotton dull; middling 21¾c. Whisky quiet at 83c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 1.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No 1 $1.37½; No 2 $1.23¾. Oats firm; No 2 31½c.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

	cars.		cars.
Shoenberger & Co.	0	9 Pitts Bolt Co. ore	1
M'Knight, P & Co.	0	5 Lewis, O. & P., m	1
Coleman, R & Co.	0	1 Nimick & Co., metal	1
Total			18

PITTSBURGH, F. W. & C. R. R.

Nimick & Co. metal	22	Chess, S & Co., met	1
J. W. Porter metal	4	J Painter & Son, m	4
Brown & Co., m	2	Coleman R & Co, m	1
Hallman & H. metal	3		
Total			43

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

H Woodside & Co., metal	2	Brown & Co. ore	1
McKnight, P & Co	3		
Total			6

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

J W Porter, metal	12	Brown & Co. metal	3
J Moorhead, metal	7	J Marshall, metal	2
J Reamer, metal	7	Pitts Bolt Co., metal	2
Lloyd & Black, met	5	J Wood Sons & Co	4
Total			42

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, March 1:—[illegible] W W Rigdon; 2 do do, South Pitts Planing Mill; Trade and J Brown; 1 do do, Stack & S; 10 do do, Hill & P; 1 do do, McLaughlin & K; 1 do, G A Mundorff; 2 do do, Melon Bros; 1 do spokes, Chas & F; 1 do do wheat, S B Fleming; 1 do flour, Wm L & Co; 1 do hay, O H Allerton; 1 bx chair, B S Davis; 20 cases tobacco, S Swart & Co; 5 bgs cc seed, S H & S; 1 do do, Stack & S; 1 do do starr; 1 do lime, Wm Stone; 1 do elder, Voigt, M & Co; 1 do lime, W H Hamilton; 1 safe powder, Jas Brown; 61 sks flour, G N Hoffman; 9 bbls scales, Fairbanks, M & Co; 5 bbls ham, J W Draper; 5 do do apples, P Duff & Son; 1 car wheat, Marshall, K & Co; 25 bgs c seed; 2 do flour, Hood & M; 25 pkgs p barley, Seghmyer V; 1 car hay, T Brady & Co; 6 tubs butter, 5 bbls eggs, J J Pettitt & Co; 1 bbl cheese, Smith, J Steel & B; 2 cs cheese, J A Graff; 3 do do, J O'Brien; 6 cars oil bbls, B & Moore; 2 do do, Bliss Bro; 1 car corn, Wells & Co; 1 do do, 1 bbl bbls fish, W M Gormly; 25 do do, M R Welsh; 50 do do, Shumaker & Co; 3 cks pearls, J H Caldfield; 2 cars hay, J Rhodes; 29 bbls apples, J O Poirnd; 1 car corn, McBane & A; 9 bbls apples, Voigt, M & Co; 30 doz brooms, Harrison & Co; 5 bbls vinegar, 2 kgs butter, W H Griffith; 5 bbls d apples, 2 do eggs, 1 kg butter, A T Caulfield; to produce, D Duff & Son.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, March 1.—16 bbls peas, 2 pcgs butter, V W Schmidt & Co; 5 bbls alcohol, H L Hannestock & Co; 25 bbls h wines, Kerr & Devlin; 10 bbls oil, R Owens; 25 bf bbls pickels, Heymer & Bro; 22 bxs butter, Watt, Lang & Co; 10 bbls spirits, Keiser & Clark; 25 bbls pears, J A Graff & Co; 50 bbls spirits, Hostetter & Smith; 1 car guano, H Schoneseon; 1 car barley, Voigt, M & Co; 100 tcn card, Walker, Cooper & Co; 1 car shoulders, J H Parker; 1 do do, Dalzell & Townsend; 20 sks turnips, E Fauth; 5 bbls green apples, 1 do do apples, 10 bbls flour, 5 do cider, A Van Fossan; 1 car oats, Marshall & Campbell; 1 car wheat, 2 kegs lard, Henry & Jr; 15 bbls and 12 kegs lard, Jackson & Ely; 16 kgs apple butter, 2 kegs butter James O'Brien; 20 bbls apples, J C Adams; 22 bbls apples, 5 do cider, 3 do eggs, Houck, Jamison & Co; 9 bbls apples, 16 do flour L. & Cooley; 12 bbls apples, Dilworth Bros; 1 bgs m dlings, Courtney, Logan & Co; 1 car shell & Co; 20 bbls flour, J & A Diets; 34 bbls h wines, Rodelheim & A; 1 cask cheese, Liebbe Bro; 20 sks rags, McCullough, S & L Co; 1 car lime, W Clendenning.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, March 1.—1 car wooden ware, Dilworth Bros; 1 do turnings, Mullen & M; 74 cars coal, S M Kier & Co; 35 do do, Coleman, R & Co; 1 do wheat, W Welsh & Co; 1 bx butter, 1 do eggs, Thompson; 1 bbl do, Mrs Daub; 1 do do, J O'Brien; 2 do do, 1 do butter, T Creed; 1 do do, 2 do eggs, J Arbuthnot; 2 do do, H Gerwig & Co; 2 do do, 1 do butter, 9 cks feathers, H J Bruggeman; 1 kg eggs, 1 bbl butter, F Boom; 1 do butter, 2 do eggs, T Nolan & Co; 3 pkgs eggs, Potter & Mc; 1 do butter, 1 do eggs, Ryan & W.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY March 1.—22 bales cotton Kennedy, C & Co; 24 bgs peaches, Voigt, M & Co; 1 car hay, O H Allerton; 1 do corn, Laing & McKallip; 1 do do, H Gerwig & Co; 2 do do, 1 do butter, 9 cks feathers, H J Bruggeman; 1 kg eggs, 1 bbl butter, F Boom; 1 do butter, 2 do eggs, T Nolan & Co; 3 pkgs eggs, Potter & Mc; 1 do butter, 1 do eggs, Ryan & W.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY March 1.—22 bales cotton Kennedy, C & Co; 24 bgs peaches, Voigt, M & Co; 1 car hay, O H Allerton; 1 do corn, Laing & McKallip; 1 do do, H Gerwig & Co; 2 do do, 34 bales cotton, 41 do do, Kennedy, C & Co; 30 do do, Holmes, Bell & Co; 50 bbls h wines, Shipton & Wallace; 306 pkgs sperm oil, Merchead & Co; lo: scrap steel, Wm Mullins.

WEST PENNA. RAILROAD COMPANY, March 1.—Local.—12 sks wheat, 90 do oats, Laing & McKallip; lot bulk wheat, Elwood & Bro; 30 sks oats, J Lane; 7 kgs butter, Watt, Lang & Co; 25 bbls whisky, Goodman & Co; 11 bundle pelts, J Lariby; 125 sks wheat, Gilmore & Co; 1 car lumber, A C Taggart; 2 cars iron, Spang, C & Co.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, March 1: 20 bales hay, J Hill; 13 pkgs produce, A S Carlisle; 3 bxs butter, 3 kegs lard, 2 pkgs eggs, S H Baird; 2 bbls flaxseed, 8 do do apples, M Berkey; 1 do do, Liberty, J J Pittitt; 2.0 galls s ware, W D Cooper; 5 pkgs lard, 1 bbl eggs, 2 bxs butter, J McCracken; 22 sks wheat, McBane & Anjer; 35 sks wheat, W Welsh & Co; 6 springs, Coleman, R & Co; 5 bxs cigars, Arnsthal & Son; 8 kegs butter, 18 sks rags, 2 bbls eggs, H J McCracken & Bro; 21 bbls hides, Wm Fiscus & Son; 17 live hogs, Courtney, Gordon, Campbell & Co; 46 sks oats, 18 pkgs produce, J Cummings; 2 c skins, Wm Fiscus & Son; 52 pkgs marketing, E Crisson; 5 bxs cigars, Arthur & Son; 325 bxs glass, John Fisck; 36 bales hay, J B Campbell; 200 bdls s boards, A S Carlisle; 1 sk sundries, Keil & R.

WHEELING PER ARGOSY.—102 sks oats, John Rose; 75 bbls molasses, Haworth & Dewhurst; 81 oil bbls, C A Wormcastle; 13 bbls d apples, Reymer & Bro; 500 nail kegs, Zug & Co; 20 bales hay, McCracken & Bro; 32 do do, Chas M Fairman; 227 bgs corn, M F Herron; 63 bales hay, R M Wells; 238 bdls paper, Godfrey & G; 25 doz brooms, M F Cassady; 3 pkgs cigars, J S Dilworth & Co.

River Intelligence.

The river was about stationary last evening with 4 feet 4 inches in the channel; it rose several inches during Thursday, but fell again during the day. Weather unchanged; thawed some, where exposed to the sun, but, at the same time, was free zing in the shade.

The Argosy, from Wheeling, arrived and departed, and the Carrie Brooks, from Marietta, was due last night, and will doubtless be found in port this morning.

The St. Charles departed for Cincinnati with all the freight she could take on the water and a fair number of passengers.

The Exchange was momentarily expected from New Orleans last evening. She will at once load for St. Louis, and, being a light boat, can go out with a good trip on the present stage of water.

The West Virginia, Capt. Peter Donaldson, is the regular independent Monongahela river packet to-day.

We understand that Mr. Thomas Fawcett the well-known coal merchant, is about contracting for a new towboat. She is to be 215 feet in length, 35 feet beam with 6 feet depth of hold. Engines, 6 inches in diameter 7 feet stroke, 6 boilers 30 feet in length and 40 inches in diameter.

The Carrie Brooks, Capt. Darlington, is the regular packet for Marietta to-day leaving at 8000. Messrs. Caldwell and Kirker are associated together in the office, and Henry Haney is the pilot.

Capt. Dan Moore expects to take the Arling on out early next week.

The Messenger for Nashville and Wild Duck for St. Louis, will depart as soon as there are a few more inches of water.

The Great Western Brilliant was sold, on Thursday, by Capt. Wm. Munhall and brother, to W. W. Little, of Portsmouth, Ohio; price $10,000. She was built for the Allegheny river trade some years ago, and was considered one of the fastest towboats of her class on the river.

We find the following extract from the commercial column of Tuesday's St. Louis *Democrat*: The present method adopted by the government of measuring the channel of various rivers in the Mississippi Valley at well known ports, and telegraphing the number of inches of rise or fall, is merely effort. The same money spent each year in measuring the amount of water upon known bars, shoals or rapids along various portions of the navigable streams of the valley, and telegraphing the exact number of inches found at say 9 o'clock every morning, would be really useful. Take, for instance, the worst bar between this point and Memphis, the worst bar between Beardstown and the mouth of the Illinois, &c. &c. daily information concerning the exact depth of water to be found on them would be of great value to every steamboat owner and pilot in the Mississippi Valley. Men stationed at these points could be kept cheaply, and a little telegraph station established which would be useful in preventing the loss of millions of dollars annually by the wrecking, damage, or detention of steamboats. We hope our Merchants' Exchange will take this matter in hand at once, and petition the government to abandon its present useless reports and adopt this really useful method of making them.

—Two negroes, Geo. Henderson and Joe Hodges, were arrested county night, four miles from Memphis, upon the charge of killing two men on a trading boat, a few weeks since, at Stewart's Landing, Ark. They were found in a hut, and at first pretended that they did not know each other, but afterwards confessed their guilt.

—The Trinity river steamer D. S. Page exploded her boiler, near Liberty, on Wednesday last. A cabin boy was seriously hurt, the mate's arm broken, and a fireman slightly scalded. Little damage was done to the boat.

—The steamboats R. J. Lockwood have been unfortunate, as the first one, a side wheel boat, it will be remembered, blew up several years ago, thirty or forty miles below Memphis.

STEAM PUMPS.

John M. Cooper,

No. 882 PENN STREET.

RIVER PACKETS.

MONONGAHELA RIVER.

FOR ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.—The new and light draught Passenger steamer WEST VIRGINIA,

PETER DONALDSON, Master, will leave Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. for Morgantown and intermediate ports. Returning, leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M.

For further particulars inquire of

S. R. TAUFERSON, Agent.

NASHVILLE.

FOR EVANSVILLE, CLARKSVILLE AND NASHVILLE.—The fine passenger steamer G. W. REED ..... Master. J. JACKSON ..... Clerk. Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on FRIDAY, March 1st, at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, and O. H. GORDIST, Agents.

EVANSVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The splendid passenger steamer EXCHANGE, Capt. EVANS ..... Commander, Will leave for the above and intermediate ports, on SATURDAY, March 2d, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to BLISS & CO., or H. GORDIST, Agent.

FOR LOUISVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The steamer WILD DUCK AND BARGES, J. W. ANAWALT ..... Commander. C. F. ADAMS ..... Clerk. Will leave as above on FIRST RISE. For freight or passage apply on board. fe21

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, March 1.—16 bbls peas, 2 pcgs butter, V W Schmidt & Co; 5 bbls alcohol, H L Hannestock & Co; 25 bbls h wines, Kerr & Devlin; 10 bbls oil, R Owens; 25 bf bbls pickels, Heymer & Bro; 22 bxs butter, Watt, Lang & Co; 50 bbls spirits, Keiser & Clark; 25 bbls pears, J A Graff & Co; 50 bbls spirits, Hostetter & Smith; 1 car guano, H Schoneseon; 1 car barley, Voigt, M & Co; 100 tcn card, Walker, Cooper & Co; 1 car shoulders, J H Parker; 1 do do, Dalzell & Townsend; 20 sks turnips, E Fauth; 5 bbls green apples, 1 do do apples, 10 bbls flour, 5 do cider, A Van Fossan; 1 car oats, Marshall & Campbell; 1 car wheat, 2 kegs lard, Henry & Jr; 15 bbls and 12 kegs lard, Jackson & Ely; 16 kgs apple butter, 2 kegs butter James O'Brien; 20 bbls apples, J C Adams; 22 bbls apples, 5 do cider, 3 do eggs, Houck, Jamison & Co; 9 bbls apples, 16 do flour L. & Cooley; 12 bbls apples, Dilworth Bros; 1 bgs m dlings, Courtney, Logan & Co; 1 car shell & Co; 20 bbls flour, J & A Diets; 34 bbls h wines, Rodelheim & A; 1 cask cheese, Liebbe Bro; 20 sks rags, McCullough, S & L Co; 1 car lime, W Clendenning.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, March 1.—1 car wooden ware, Dilworth Bros; 1 do turnings, Mullen & M; 74 cars coal, S M Kier & Co; 35 do do, Coleman, R & Co; 1 do wheat, W Welsh & Co; 1 bx butter, 1 do eggs

DAILY GAZETTE.

RESOURCES OF THE GREAT SOUTH WEST;

Or the Region Between the Rio Grande and the Rio Colorado, Along and Near the 35th Parallel.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* furnishes the following very interesting sketch of the rich mines of the Southwest. He says:

But little is really known in the eastern States respecting the country lying between the Rio Grande and the Rio Colorado, along or near the 35th parallel, or of what it is capable of producing either as a mineral, pastoral or agricultural region. A recent trip through this section has enabled me to gather much information which may tend to correct the erroneous impressions which have heretofore existed in the minds of many respecting it.

Leaving the town of Albuquerque, an old Mexican place which boasts of the age of nearly three centuries, and passing due west by the northern base of the San Mateo mountain and through the rich coal, gold and silver fields adjacent thereto, which, although explored centuries ago, still remain undeveloped, and, will probably remain so until the snort of the horse of the Atlantic and Pacific shall infuse new life and vigor into country by carrying thereto a ...stic and enterprising popula... ...aving the San Mateo mountain ...ental divide through ... and descend into the ... ed valley of Rio broad ..., and follow ... Rio Colorado ... Chiquito and ... same to Sunset crossing. Th... ...n, which this long and comfo... capable of producing, can be b... when it is known that the Na... Indians do raise corn upon ... do credit to regions of boaste... the East. Along this entire val... be found ruins indicative of an in... population; and evidence of a civiliz... which ros , flourished, decayed and disa... peared without a historian, through ... ad exit might ha... osterity; nothing ... of its fortresse... s palaces; an... Ruins, the... sons of which is in the distance w... incredible. Probably ... buildings erected by the A... their protection, while on ... the frozen regions of B... found the empire of t... ...as, in the tropical clime of ... ...s whole region is strewn ar... ...th ruins ...ery, the pot... ...ay other ...s of centuries ... with that of our ...ttops overlooking ... Rio Colorado Chiquito are crowned with the monuments of antiquity—almost resembling the castled Rhine—bear testimony to the dense population which existed, and necessarily subsisted themselves upon the product of this a valley.

From Sunset crossing to the Rio Colorado our road traversed a high broken volcanic country, the extinct craters of which are found on every side; cool mountain springs abound; magnificent forests of large and valuable pine exist, and rich and extensive meadows are found, which are capable of supporting immense herds and flocks, and the consequent pastoral population. Towards the Colorado the richest mineral region of Arizona is struck, and all other interests become submerged in the contemplation of its value and extent, and which will shortly be brought to contribute largely to the general wealth of the country.

Through the entire mineral region of Arizona mining is, and will continue to be, the principal source of support from which its population will draw its subsistence, and as its entire extent is crossed with the "lodes" of metalliferous substances which invite, and have to some extent received, the attention of the hardy, energetic, and venturesome explorer, who, casting aside all regard for the comforts and luxuries of home, starts forth on the voyage of discovery determined to develop and possess something richer, grander and more valuable than any discovery heretofore made. It is not sufficient that these adventurous spirits obtain or procure a property the produce of which would make them an Astor, or a Vanderbilt, but they, feeling the spirit of enterprise, simply stake out their claims and press on in their never ending voyage of exploration. Some years ago a number of these adventurers discovered, in the Cerbat range of mountains, extensive deposits of argentiferous galena, which assayed very rich; but the Hauari tribe of Indians, being then at war with all white men, attacked them, killing some, robbed and drove off the balance and deterred others from making any further effort to develope the hidden wealth of this exceedingly inviting district. Two years ago the troops ... Indians attacked and severely beat... ...ts, they were in a series of engage... ...ion, and ever since brought maintained the most friendly relations. This fact becoming known, the adventurous pioneers again began to assemble, and on the 8th of February, 1870, eight of them again commenced the development of this section, and on the 4th of November of the same year, there had assembled a sufficient number to justify them in organizing the district of Walapi, which embraced the whole Cerbat range, being twenty miles east and west by thirty miles north and south, which they designated as the Walapi Mining District of Mojave county, Arizona, and from the date of this organization to October 20, 1871—not quite one year—over eleven hundred lodes had been registered in the office of the district recorder, and additional lodes were being daily discovered. On the date last above mentioned, in company with William J. Fee, the recorder of the district, I visited many of the mines which were then being worked or recently discovered. As the number of the mines visited are too numerous to mention in a letter of this kind, I shall simply allude to some of the most prominent. We visited first the Keystone lode, down which they had sunk two shafts, one to the depth of some sixty feet, and the other about fifty, developing that depth a vein of four feet and one half to five feet in width, with a rapidly increasing value in ore. At this depth the ore will assay from $300 to $3,000 per ton; higher assays were made by the mineralogist who accompanied Lieut. Wheeler's United States exploring expedition, and who made assays of quite a large number of the veins then in process of exploration.

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